

The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

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CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

Once again we wish our readers one and all a Merry Christmas, trusting that for those who unfortunately are war bound, there may be a respite from their worries and hardships.

For 1916 we extend the hope of peace, prosperity and plenty. May the people of this Nation continue to wax greater in all that is good in trade and in fraternal relations! May the warring nations of Europe find Peace and may they soon recover from the nightmare in which they now are forced to have their being!

Let us all hope for Peace and Prosperity!

THE STATUS OF THE TAX BATTLE.

As was to be expected, the Emergency Revenue law with its burdensome Schedule B was re-enacted for one year by Congress, and received the President's signature on December 17. In view of the fact that the original law was to expire by limitation on December 31, quick action by Congress was necessary in order that the matter might be disposed of before adjourning for the holidays.

According to the report of our Washington correspondent, it is the plan of the House leaders to take up this measure for reconsideration early in January, in order so to revise it as to insure more revenue for the government. It is hoped that when the situation is looked into carefully by the House Committee on Ways and Means, the facts which have been so bitterly known to the manufacturers of perfumes and toilet preparations will become clear to Congress, viz.: that the tax is practically an unbearable burden on the perfumers, and that trade conditions are such that a temporary tax cannot be passed along to the consumers via the dealer. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that about \$4,000,000 was collected during the first 12 months of the operation of this law, and we are informed that

the greater part of this amount was paid by the manufacturers of chewing gum.

We have not been very optimistic as to the probability of the success of the endeavor to secure a repeal of Schedule B, at least in so far as it affects articles in this industry, but we shall nevertheless do our part in the fight. Our views were set forth in an editorial in our September issue, and we note in the December issue of *The American Druggist*, whose experienced editor was formerly president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, views similar to ours are set forth. This alternative plan, which will insure the payment of the tax by the ultimate consumer, will, of course, be urged if the present plan fails.

Report of Our Correspondent

Our Washington correspondent, who is in close touch with all phases of the situation, has depicted, in a graphic way, the situation as it appears to him, and to preserve his "atmosphere" we give his report in full, though we assume no responsibility for the political observations made by him.

This report was written a day or two before the law was re-enacted. He says:

"Determination has been reached by the administration leaders to re-enact the emergency revenue tax bill of October, 1914, which expires on December 31, 1915. The extension will be for one year or until December 31, 1916, and is being re-enacted to prevent a further deficit in the government revenues which are daily shrinking. If the taxes are re-enacted it will mean that the perfumery and cosmetics trade will be required to bear the extra revenue taxes on their products for the year 1916.

"The Democrats, who imposed these war taxes over a year ago, do not like to reimpose the taxes as they fear the effect it may have on them at the polls in the elections next year. But the President has recommended that the taxes be extended and that additional taxes on other objects be imposed to meet the deficit and to provide for the preparedness program. As the details of the new taxes have not been worked out and Congress soon adjourns for the Christmas holidays not to reconvene until after the first of January when the old tax will have expired, it was decided to pass a measure to extend the present extra taxes from and after January 1.

"After the reassembling the first of the year the House Ways and Means Committee will consider the whole tax legislative program and as the President has suggested a tax on gasoline and automobiles and an extension of the income tax, it is possible that the taxes on perfumery and cosmetics will be modified, but there is hardly a chance of the taxes being entirely removed. Already a large number of letters have been reaching Congress opposing an extension of the perfumery taxes and these may be heeded when the subject is taken up in January.

"The Republicans are taking advantage of the political effect of reimposing the taxes by not opposing their extension, figuring it will give them campaign material to allow the Democrats to reimpose the war taxes. Decision to reimpose the taxes was reached at a caucus of the Democratic majority of the House on December 13, and the day following Representative Kitchin, of N. C., the new Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced a simple resolution reenacting the taxes for the year 1916.

"By a strict party vote the Committee on Ways and Means ordered the resolution reported to the House the same day, and the plan was to pass it in both Houses

MILLIONS IN NEW BUSINESS.

According to returns compiled by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the incorporations with a capital of \$100,000 or over during November involved \$243,667,200, as against \$130,240,800 in the same period a year ago. In October the figures were \$266,701,000. The companies incorporated in the Eastern States during November with \$1,000,000 capital or over contributed \$190,075,000 to the grand total, against \$81,650,000 in November a year ago. In October the total was \$28,695,000. For the first time in years New York made the best showing in this respect, papers filed for large concerns representing \$84,375,000.

before the end of the week so the President could sign it before departing on his wedding journey. Only two Democrats, Representatives Keating of Colorado, and Gallaway of Texas, announced that they would vote against the extension of the taxes.

"The Republicans favored a bond issue instead of the emergency revenue tax as did also a large number of Democrats, but the opposition to issuance of bonds by the President forced the leaders to fall back on the war revenue taxes.

"Numerous petitions have been received in both Houses of Congress against continuing the taxes on perfumery. These are signed by associations, business houses and individuals.

The National Drug Conference

"Declaring the operation of the emergency revenue tax law on perfumery to have been an economic failure, representatives of the drug trade of the United States, at the annual convention of the National Drug Conference on December 16 in Washington, passed a resolution calling on Congress to remove these taxes. The conference was held at the New Willard Hotel.

"The taxes on perfumery formed the subject of a general discussion, all present being agreed that the taxes were inequitable and should not be continued. It was decided not to oppose the extension of the taxes for another year as proposed by the House Leaders as a temporary expedient, as it was generally understood the Congressional leaders would go over the whole tax question in January after the holiday recess and offer a new tax bill. It was hoped that in this new tax bill, which is expected to include taxes on gasoline and automobiles, the perfumery taxes will be eliminated.

"The basis of the objection of the druggists to the tax was that the tax is not a uniform tax applying to the people generally, but applies only to the manufacturers and dealers in perfumery, as they cannot charge an additional cent for a sale of perfumery the same as the express and telegraph companies charge an additional cent for shipments and telegrams, for the reason that the taxes on perfumery articles are in fractions of a cent, and therefore the manufacturers and dealers have to bear the whole burden of the tax.

"The attention of the conference was called to a display advertisement in a morning paper in opposition to the perfumery taxes. It had as a heading a quotation of Senator Tillman that "every time a man licks a stamp he will cuss the Democratic party." No one seemed to know who inspired the ad.

"The committees of Congress dealing with revenue mat-

ters, Ways and Means in the House and Finance in the Senate, will be acquainted with the action of the conference, which will ask that in the new scheme to obtain revenue that Schedule B, containing the perfumery taxes, be left out entirely. It is probable the committees will grant hearings on the new tax bill when the druggists and other allied interests will be given an opportunity to be heard in opposition to continuing the perfumery taxes.

"John C. Wallace was elected president of the conference, and Mr. Woodruff, secretary-treasurer. C. M. Kline and Dr. Wallace C. Abbott were elected vice-presidents.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSN.

The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington the memorial authorized at the special meeting in this city on November 15, asking him to use his influence in eliminating the war tax on perfumery, etc. The memorial was outlined in our last issue.

The association is sending out under the caption "Fighting for a Principle" the recent vigorous editorial in the *Western Druggist*, of Chicago, on the proposed repeal of the taxes on perfumery and other toilet preparations.

The latest budget of news from the headquarters of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association announces that the legislative committee's protest against the extension of the emergency war taxes and against the re-enactment of Schedule B was duly filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Copies have been sent trade and other publications, national and local associations of merchants, dry goods houses and to every member of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Members are advised to swell the volume of individual protests against the perfumery taxes and to urge their customers also to send protests to the members of Congress. "Night letter telegrams," it is pointed out, form a convenient and desirable way of communicating with the Senators and Representatives.

The circular gives a number of arguments in shape for use by members in framing their letters and telegrams to the national legislators. There are a dozen more suggestive paragraphs offered for selection by the members. One deals with the deprivation of 50 per cent. of net profits suffered by the manufacturer because he cannot in present circumstances pass the tax on to the consumer.

Another outlines an objection based on discrimination and on the tax being contrary to the principles of the Federal Constitution. Patriotism is affirmed in another, but fair play is desired. Taxes levied by Schedule B cannot be made to follow the goods.

One suggestive paragraph deals with the fact that perfumers are heavily taxed on alcohol and imports. Another disputes the luxury theory, while through them all points are raised showing that the emergency tax on perfumes, cosmetics and toilet articles is illogical, unfair and discriminatory and should be abolished.

FIGURES ON WAR REVENUE TAXES.

The report of Internal Revenue Osborn, just submitted to Congress gives some interesting information concerning the actual receipts by the government from the war emergency revenue tax enacted by Congress in October of last year. The following figures show the receipts up to June 30, the end of the fiscal year:

Special taxes for bankers, circuses, pawn-brokers, commission merchants, etc.....	\$4,967,179.18
Schedule A, documentary stamps, etc.....	20,455,965.34
Schedule B, perfumery, cosmetics, etc.....	2,961,490.59

Total \$28,384,635.11

For the three months ending September 30 the receipts were as follows:

	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1915.	Total of tax paid to Sept. 30.
Special taxes	\$2,447,027.06	\$7,414,206.24
Schedule A	7,944,495.70	28,400,461.04
Schedule B	964,804.64	3,926,295.23

Total \$11,356,327.40 \$39,540,962.51

A TAX ON GOOD HEALTH.

Collier's Weekly contains the following timely editorial on the war revenue tax in which the truth of the situation is set off in truthful and vigorous style:

While proclaiming to the people the need of keeping their teeth and their mouths clean, the government has practically sought to discourage that sanitary habit by imposing a war tax on articles whose producers are in no wise benefited, but have rather been injured, by the war. This tax is so heavy that it cuts deeply into the profits of manufacturers and when the latter are making little or no money it tends to drive them out of business. This is the assertion of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States. The members of that body produce tooth pastes and powders, mouth washes, talcums, deodorants and other hygienic articles now regarded, not as luxuries, but as necessities, of civilized life. Levying taxes on these is virtually taxing cleanliness and bodily comfort. The tax on them amounts to 5 per cent. of the wholesale of the goods manufactured.

If a manufacturer's normal profit is 10 per cent. on a business of, say, \$250,000, this tax takes one-half of the profit (\$25,000) or \$12,500. If the profit is only 5 per cent., the tax uses up all of it, and if the manufacturer loses 10 per cent. instead of making it, he still has to pay the government \$12,500.

The manufacturers have to pay a 700 per cent. tax on alcohol used in their products and 20 per cent. duty on raw materials which formerly were free. They also have to pay income and corporation taxes and a documentary stamp tax, besides State and municipal taxes. Moreover the prices of many raw materials used by them have greatly advanced.

It is only too evident, therefore, that the taxation complained of is not merely onerous—it is confiscatory. Our British brethren are facing a possible income tax of 50 per cent., but here it is already in force in the United States. The perfumers seem, as they say, to have been arbitrarily singled out to bear an undue share of the government's expense.

FIGHTING TAX ON TOOTH PASTE.

The American Druggists' Syndicate has sent to its 23,000 members petitions to be signed by patrons protesting to Congress against the emergency tax on tooth paste. A circular letter sent with the petitions says:

"While automobiles and other acknowledged luxuries in which only the rich are able to indulge have to date been exempt from the application of war tax it seems absurd—to say nothing of being unfair—to make tooth paste, the everyday necessity of the masses of the people, pay this tax. With so many richer sources of revenues available it seems to us economically unsound to be taking the pennies of the masses to make up the deficiency in the national income caused by the foreign war when it is

possible to secure many times that amount by taxing those who are making untold millions out of that war.

"We submit that instead of taxing tooth paste and toilet preparations which contribute to human cleanliness, human comfort and human health, the tax ought properly to be paid by those who are making profits out of the war."

WOULD KILL FALSE ADVERTISING.

The aid of the Federal Government through the Federal Trade Commission is being sought to drive unfair advertising methods out of the channels of commerce. At a hearing held in Washington recently before the commission representatives of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World appeared and pointed out some of the methods of advertising which they say tend to produce "unfair competition."

The United States Government was charged with being one of the greatest offenders in aiding unfair competition by permitting firms to use the mails in "get rich quick" schemes, although the speakers admitted that the issuance of fraud orders served to correct this to some extent. But these, they asserted further, came only after public confidence had been destroyed.

Herbert S. Houston of New York declared that the methods of false advertisers created grave abuses which served to injure honest business men. He outlined the work of the advertising clubs in trying to correct this evil, explaining the work of the national vigilance committee, together with the State vigilance committees, which attempt to discover false statements in advertising. The club was helped to a large extent by the lawyers of thirty-two States.

Much is accomplished through moral suasion, according to Mr. Houston, who said that when a piece of false or misleading advertising is discovered the advertiser is communicated with, to the end that he usually corrects the advertisement in question. He said he had been informed by the solicitor of the Post Office Department that up to last June fully \$239,000,000 had been taken from the public of this country by mail order concerns against which orders had been issued.

Acting in practical sympathy with the general movement, Representative Adamson has introduced a bill, H. R. 192, in the House at Washington, to prevent fraudulent advertising of goods sold in interstate commerce. The text of the bill is as follows:

A BILL to prevent cheating and swindling in interstate and foreign commerce.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person, natural or artificial, engaged in interstate commerce or in foreign commerce, who shall make, utter, use, or circulate any false statement, verbal, written, or printed, in pictures, signs, or symbols, or in letters, circulars, posters, books, newspapers, or otherwise, as to the character, quality, quantity, or value of any chattels, goods, or merchandise being shipped or sold in interstate commerce or in foreign commerce with intent to cheat or defraud, and who shall thereby cheat or defraud any person whomsoever; or who, by any deceitful means or artful practices in interstate commerce or in foreign commerce with intent to cheat or defraud, shall cheat or defraud any person whomsoever, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or in case of an individual or of an officer or agent of a corporation or of a partner,

AMERICA ON A SOUND BASIS.

(From Annual Report of William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the United States Treasury.)

It must be a source of profound satisfaction to the people of the United States, regardless of political affiliations, to contrast the conditions today with those prevailing in this country in December, 1914. Then the country was just recovering from the terrific shock of the European disaster.

We had gone through months of serious, if not critical, experiences. A country-wide panic of appalling proportions was threatened but averted. We emerged with our credit not only unimpaired but strengthened. Our sound economic foundation had been preserved and fortified, and we were fully prepared to meet the exigencies of the future because we had recovered our confidence and were conscious of our power.

What extraordinary results have been achieved in the brief period since December, 1914! During the year there has been a steady, healthy, forward movement in every line of activity, until now prosperity has been firmly established throughout the country.

The financial situation of this country has never been so strong and so favorable as now. Our financial resources are the greatest in our history.

by imprisonment not exceeding five years, either one or both, in the discretion of the court.

In New York County false advertisers have been given warning to get out of town before the New Year bells ring. District Attorney-elect Swann announced at the 143d dinner of the Sphinx Club at the Waldorf that in January he would open a special department in the District Attorney's office whose duty would be to put false advertisers out of business. The announcement was cheered by 150 members of the club, representing all kinds of commercial advertising.

NEW FIGHT ON LABEL FRAUDS.

Action has been taken by the Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association, Inc., to protect the trade-marks used by its members through the establishment of a bureau on trade-marks. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the association, and a resolution was then adopted favoring such a bureau. All members will be asked to file copies of their trade-marks with the association, which will then distribute them among manufacturers of labels, thus enabling them to detect any attempt at counterfeiting when business is offered to them. The association has the co-operation of the District Attorney's office in prosecuting trade-mark fakers whose fraud may be detected.

"The practice of imitating trade-marks and depending for sales upon the records of the men who have built up reputations for these labels is one that the association will make every effort to stamp out," said W. B. Stevens, secretary of the association. "The evil extends to all branches of the trade and includes dies, as well as woven and printed labels. These are well known to the consumer and retailer, and the fakers are able to carry on their business by deception. Some of the label manufacturers will undoubtedly continue to supply these fakers, but the majority will undoubtedly work with us toward the object of destroying them."

ASKS M. P. A. TO HELP PEACE.

Ex-President William Howard Taft, who is head of the American branch of the League to Enforce Peace, has sent letters to many commercial organizations, including the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, asking them for their co-operation in an effort to create sentiment among business men in favor of a national plan for world peace, to be worked out through international agreement, at the end of the European war.

In addition to all these organizations, which are subsidiaries of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Taft has also written to the President of the Chamber of Commerce of each of the principal cities of the United States, and to the American Chambers of Commerce in Paris, Berlin, Milan, and Levant, Turkey.

In his letter Mr. Taft referred to the referendum of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, on the report of that body's special committee on "Economic Results of the War and American Business." This referendum will soon be offered for consideration by business men who are members of the organizations addressed. The referendum outlines a plan for world peace almost identical with that contained in the proposals of the League to Enforce Peace, which was organized by the former president, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and a number of other men of national prominence, in Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, last June.

NEW EXPORT REGULATIONS.

The announcement that new United States regulations relative to export procedure will become effective January 1, 1916, has created such intense interest among manufacturers and shippers that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has found it necessary to reprint the new order with explanatory text. That pamphlet is being supplied free of charge to those interested, upon application. All shipments for export to foreign countries or to Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico will be affected by the new regulations.

Accuracy of statement and completeness of description in export statistics are the primary objects of the new procedure. Compliance with the new regulations will impose no hardships on exporters who have been observing the legal requirements. On the contrary their convenience is served, and the co-operation of shippers generally will aid the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in publishing full and accurate information regarding the export trade and thus furnish to the manufacturers of the country an accurate business guide.

TRADE-MARKS IN CHINA.

China has only recently embarked upon the manufacture of products in imitation of foreign articles and under imitation foreign labels; but undoubtedly there will be a vast increase in this direction as the years go on, and it behooves American manufacturers desirous of securing Far Eastern markets for their products to be very careful to see that their trade-marks are properly registered. Applications for registration can best be made through the United States consulate general at Shanghai and with the American Embassy at Tokyo. The Chinese dealers and consumers place great stress upon the trade-mark or "chop," hence the necessity for guarding against imitations is greater in this country than elsewhere.

MR. HALL IS SET RIGHT.

We have received the subjoined letter with a request that we publish it:

BOSTON, Mass., November 27, 1915.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER:

We have just had our attention called to the article on page 232 of your November, 1915, issue, relative to the Laureate advertisement in the November 1st *Vogue*.

We thoroughly appreciate the spirit in which the article in your magazine was written, but we think a word of explanation is due Mr. George Hall. In the first place, the advertisement was written and prepared entirely by the undersigned, who are the advertising agents of the United Perfume Company. Mr. Hall did not see the advertisement at all before it was published, and therefore your statement that "We feel inclined to venture the opinion that Mr. Hall did not give his personal approval to this advertisement before it was published." is entirely correct. In the preparation of the advertisement in question, we had several talks with some of the officers of the company, during which it was mentioned that Mr. Hall had received the ribbon of the Mérite Agricole, and that he was the only American upon whom such an honor had been bestowed thus far, by the Republic of France.

Our copy department felt it was proper to use this distinction in an advertising way—and did not realize the import of such action. We know the United Perfume Company did not intend to make use, in advertising, of this distinction belonging to Mr. Hall, and we as their advertising agents take the same attitude. This unfortunate circumstance is the result of an error or misunderstanding and we regret it very much.

Very truly yours,

ALLEN H. WOOD, Pres.

Wood, Putnam & Wood Co.

TRADE OUTLOOK FOR DECEMBER.

Roger W. Babson, the noted statistical and trade expert, in his "December Outlook," gives the following survey of business conditions, based upon thorough investigation and careful observation of the field:

"All the signs of a great business boom are now appearing. Almost without exception trade is swelling to proportions which a year ago seemed impossible except to students of fundamental conditions. The gross earnings of ten leading railroads, in September totalled \$78,600,000, the greatest record in history for that month. Net earnings at \$25,000,000 were 13 per cent. larger than any other September recorded. These earnings were made when there were over 100,000 idle cars. Now that there is a net shortage of cars, what must the current earnings be?"

"The iron and steel industry is drafting into service every means of increasing production. Figures showing 6,000,000 tons in unfilled orders for the U. S. Steel Corporation, describe the situation more forcibly than words. The other metals are keeping pace, copper production is expanding, and a broader market for this metal is in evidence. The demand for lead, tin, zinc, etc., is every day increasing. Prices of the industrial commodities indicated by the Babson Index are fast approaching the levels of a boom period. In fact, nearly all prices are rising sharply and Bradstreet's Index has touched \$10.30, by far the peak of all time for this index. The hand-to-mouth buying policy of a few weeks ago has been superseded by the necessity of filling up shelves, and all signs point to a still further advance in most commodities."

"Expansion in new building at this season is remarkable. October showed the greatest volume of building ever recorded for that month. It is true that a heavy volume of new building cannot be expected during the winter months,

but with the coming of spring, there should be a considerable revival in new construction. The old reliable indicator of business activity—bank clearings—is not lagging. In October \$20,144,000,000 of clearings were reported for the whole country, which is nearly double those of October last year and 17 per cent. larger than in any other year for that month. Even with New York City excluded, clearings were by far the largest on record, and reports for the month just passed should reveal even greater activity.

"Not the least important indicator is the record of new corporations formed. During the last three months there have been as many new charters issued as in all the rest of the year. The recent great increase in this subject means that promoters are expecting a general return of confidence on the part of the public. Students of fundamental conditions have foreseen the present era of prosperity for more than a year and have prepared therefor, but other merchants and manufacturers are just beginning to appreciate the wonderful opportunities which are before them. A tremendous expansion is taking place and everything points clearly to a winter's business greatly in contrast to that of a year ago.

"Never before has a great business revival been attended by such favorable monetary conditions. In the case of some firms manufacturing war materials, advance payments have almost entirely eliminated the necessity of their borrowing. The western farmers have called on New York for only a fraction of the funds which they usually require, and are financing their crop moving in large measure from last year's profits. There is a vast demand for short time money, however, as revealed by the latest Comptroller's Report, which showed that *loans at that time were over \$100,000,000 greater than they have ever been before.* These loans to a considerable extent represent commercial borrowing.

"The banks are not over-extended, however, for deposits have increased in even greater proportion than loans, and the supply of loanable funds is tremendous. Deposits of the New York Clearing House banks exceed loans by more than \$200,000,000. This unprecedented position of the banks is largely due to the benefits which the United States has reaped through being the only great nation at peace.

"During the last year the balance of foreign trade in favor of this country has amounted to at least \$1,500,000,000, and in partial payment therefor some \$300,000,000 of gold has been shipped here. This gold has formed the basis for new circulation which has swollen to enormous proportions. Since the war started the amount of money in circulation has increased over \$350,000,000, an increase of about \$3.50 for every person in the United States.

"In addition to this are the lower reserve requirements of the new banking system, a very important factor. *Is it any wonder that short-time money is plentiful and that rates are low?* What will be the effect on rates when the great commercial centers of the world again resume their usual operations and begin bidding for gold with which to finance them, is another matter. For the present, however, a sufficient supply of short-time funds can be expected with which to finance legitimate transactions.

"Practically the same sharp division exists between long and short-term money rates as has prevailed since the war started. To some extent the banks and individual investors have begun to place their idle funds in high-grade bonds, but for the most part lenders are loath to tie up their funds for long periods. In view of the prospective demand for funds, both in this country and abroad, it seems that they are exercising good judgment, even though the bonds are temporarily advancing.

"It is the excellent fundamental conditions above enumerated that have given such phenomenal strength shown by stock prices.

"Such is the December outlook. Merchants and manufacturers can congratulate themselves that the best winter's business that they have experienced for years is now ahead of them. Investors may still find excellent bargains, but must remember that we are gradually approaching the top of the market. We urge every student of fundamental conditions to note that the next few months will afford some very interesting and important developments!"

OUR ADVERTISERS—XII.

HEINE & COMPANY,
7 Platt Street, New York.

Essential Oils, Perfumers' Raw Materials, Chemicals.

PERFUMER PUBLISHING Co.,

80 Maiden Lane, New York.

Gentlemen: In answer to your inquiry we would state that our advertisement, which has been appearing in *THE AMERICAN PERFUMER*, has given most satisfactory results, and the most conclusive proof of this is our continued use of your magazine practically since its organization. We started, as you will remember, with a small space and found it to our advantage to increase this space gradually from a quarter of a page to a four-page insert. This further shows our appreciation of the efficiency of your magazine as an advertising medium.

We consider *THE AMERICAN PERFUMER* of the greatest value to us as well as everyone else in our line of trade, and we would not care to dispense with the same.

Wishing you continued success, we remain,

Faithfully yours,

HEINE & Co.,

F. E. TOENNIES, Vice-Prest. and Genl. Mgr.

THE SPECIALTY MANUFACTURERS.

The seventh annual convention of the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association at its convention in Detroit last month pledged its continued co-operation with the association of American Dairy, Food and Drug officials; reaffirmed its appreciation and confidence in the able and just administration of the Federal Food and Drugs act under Secretary of Agriculture Houston, and the chief of the bureau, Dr. Carl L. Alsberg; besides acting upon other subjects of moment. It recommended to the incoming administration the advisability of appointing a special committee charged with the duty of promoting effective, equitable and uniform, honest advertising laws in the several States, and in addition a law prohibiting false and fraudulent advertisements of goods sold in interstate commerce.

These officers were elected: President, Carl A. Lautz, of the Lautz Brothers' Company, Buffalo; first vice-president, A. M. Alexander, of the Foulds' Milling Company; second vice-president, R. R. Moore, of the Diamond Crystal Salt Company; third vice-president, W. L. Sweet, of the Rumford Chemical Company; treasurer, Victor Garrett. Directors for three years, W. B. Cherry, retiring president; Fred Mason, retiring first vice-president; C. M. Rich, of the Purity Oats Company, and S. H. Small, of the Postum Cereal Company. H. F. Thurnhorst was reappointed secretary of the association. J. Wesley Dunn was reappointed counsel.

A. PH. A. OFFICERS FOR 1916-17.

The board of canvassers has reported that the balloting by mail for officers for the American Pharmaceutical Association, for the year 1916-17, resulted in the selection of the following:

President, Frederick J. Wulling, of Minneapolis, Minn.; vice-presidents, Leonard A. Seltzer, of Detroit, Mich.; Lucius E. Sayre, of Lawrence, Kan.; and Philip Asher, of New Orleans, La.; members of the council, James H. Beal, of Urbana, Ill.; William C. Alpers, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Harry B. Mason, of Detroit, Mich.

Perusal of the advertising pages is no less a duty than scanning the text pages of this journal monthly.

THE CHEMIST AND THE PERFUMERY INDUSTRY.*

By EDWARD T. BEISER.

As in many other fields, the contributions of the chemist to the domain of perfumery constitute a glorious romance which would fill many volumes of no small size.

Once secluded to the adornment of the royalty, perfumery has been augmented in volume and lowered in cost until today the most meager toiler may revel in "amber scents of odorous perfume." This is due to the many improvements manufacturing processes have undergone and our advanced knowledge of chemistry.

The synthesis of flower oils has, without a doubt, been the greatest achievement made in elevating the art of perfumery. With all due credit, however, to the perfumer, without whose highly trained sense of smell perfumery perfection could not be attained, yet when it comes to making plain extract of civet cat masquerade as the delicate perfume of a spring Nosegay, we have just simply got to hand it to the chemist. Through his untiring efforts we need no longer depend upon cow dung, or the vomit of the whale as the source of ambergris, but ambrein, the odor constituent of ambergris, in a fine state of perfection, is now produced in the laboratory, and from substances which have a very different effect upon our gustatory functions.

One of the first synthetic materials to find successful application in perfumery was vanillin—the flavoring constituent of vanilla beans. In 1876 Tiemann took out his first patent on a process to produce this methyl ether of protocatechuic aldehyde by means of the acetylation of eugenol and its subsequent oxidation.

The first vanillin sold for nearly \$800 per pound. Through advances in chemical discovery, improved manufacturing processes, increased consumption and the opposition of rival patentees this price has been gradually reduced until today vanillin can be bought for less than one one-hundredth of the introductory price.

A later discovery which gave renewed impetus to the industry of synthetic perfumery was that of Tiemann and Kruger. These chemists, after many years of patient research, finally succeeded in preparing an artificial violet perfume which they called ionone.

Ionone was formed by condensing the olefinic aldehyde citral with acetone. The olefinic ketone in the presence of alkalis formed pseudoionone of the formula $C_{15}H_{26}O$. By inversion with dilute acid pseudoionone was converted into ionone. This methyl ketone, a straw-colored oil, had such a powerful violet odor that one pound of it was equal to the perfume contained in all of the violets that you could pack into a fair sized room. Perfumers who, up to the time of this discovery, refused to admit the value of synthetic perfumes, were soon won over by the exquisite rendering of the violet made possible with this valuable chemical invention.

In rapid succession, one discovery followed another, until today the modern perfumer can choose from several hundred important aromatic chemicals and produce thousands of fine combinations satisfying to the most fastidious. Synthetics have made possible the perfection of many old perfumes and enable the perfumer to produce new scents undreamed of heretofore.

As mere traces of impurities will often seriously alter the basic odor of a synthetic perfume, it must, besides being chemically pure, respond to the olfactory test. And while the sense of smell in man is inferior to that developed in animals, it is nevertheless marvelously delicate. It has been found that air containing one twenty-three billionth of a milligram of mercaptan to the cubic centimeter could be detected, and it was estimated that only one four-hundred-sixty millionth of a milligram of this substance was necessary to excite the sensation of smell.

So, to pass the cultivated nose, great care is exercised by the chemist to free his laboratory creations from detrimental impurities.

Few of the natural flower oils are made up of a single aromatic substance, but are very complex, some oils having upwards of half a hundred individual constituents. Some of these constituents, while having a decided effect upon the character of the complete odor, are present in minute traces only, making recognition exceedingly difficult. But in spite of these many handicaps the chemist has produced a number of artificial flower oils which compare favorably in quality, are always uniform, and in every instance very much cheaper than the oils extracted from the flowers.

In the essential oil field also the chemist has rendered great service. It is no longer necessary to depend wholly upon the nose test in judging the value of an essential oil. Such progress has been made in the way of analysis that the perfumer is enabled to obtain not only pure oils, but such that are rich in active constituents. The composition and properties of the essential oils are so well understood today that the Pharmacopoeias have adopted requirements concerning them which are specific and exacting.

While not an extremely large industry, perfumery does figure in the daily life of the average American, and without a doubt brings occasional aesthetic delights to every living being who is blessed with the sense of smell. In the United States, the value of finished products, in which perfumery plays an important part, amounted to several hundred million dollars last year.

Just as the chemist has found the delightful fragrance of new mown hay to be due to the crystalline lactone coumarin, so in time he will discover and synthesize the refreshing odor of the sea-borne breeze, the exhilarating fragrance abounding within the forest after a warm rain, and the many charming odors which prevail at the various seasons in the fields.

SOLUBILITY OF LAVENDER OIL.

The solubility test for lavender oil was originally intended to detect addition of turpentine, but this form of adulteration is no longer practised, and the purity of the oil cannot now be judged by its solubility in 70 per cent. alcohol. Two samples of English oil, steam distilled in modern plant, both formed cloudy mixtures with 70 per cent. alcohol. Steam distilled oils are generally less soluble than those distilled with boiling water over an open fire, owing to their higher content of floral wax. The oil becomes more soluble on keeping; for example, an oil which when first distilled was soluble in 6.5 to 7 vols. of 70 per cent. was found after about eight months to be soluble in four vols.—*Perf. and Ess. Oil Review*.

*From the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

LIQUID SHAMPOO OR TOILET SOAP*

By ERNEST R. JONES, Ph. C.

Many inquiries have appeared in the current issues of the various drug journals for a liquid soap that a pharmacist could prepare and dispense under his own label. It is my purpose to discuss such a preparation and give working formulas for the same.

Selection of Fat.—Practically all of the oils or fats are adaptable to making liquid soaps excepting perhaps castor oil, my experience with this oil showing it to produce a soap having very poor lathering qualities.

Corn oil makes a good soap; saponifies easily and the soap is free from objectionable odor. It lathers quickly but the lather is too light. Sweet almond oil and olive oil are too expensive, and these soaps also give too light a lather. Lard and tallow make very good lathering soaps but are hard to saponify.

Cottonseed oil is cheap, but is very hard to saponify without the presence of alcohol or other fats, and the lather is not heavy enough for a good shampoo.

Soaps made from any of the above oils or fats are poor latherers when used in hard water. It should be remembered that the hardness of water is due to calcium salts and sometimes iron and magnesium. These salts when brought in contact with soap solutions form oleates and stearates of the corresponding bases or metals, and as these compounds are insoluble they will not form a lather. Coconut and palm nut oils require about twice as hard a water to destroy their lathering qualities as does any other ordinary fat. For this reason soaps that are to be used in hard waters should contain a good proportion of one or the other of these.

The question of solubility of soaps is also an important fact to be considered in obtaining a quick lather. Coconut and palm oils are of a peculiar composition and contain glycerides which when saponified are very soluble in water. An oleate of soda or potash is about ten times more soluble than a stearate, hence the more olein a fat contains the quicker it will lather. But there follows another difficulty: the lather from an oleate is too light to be entirely satisfactory, and consequently needs a certain amount of a stearate to give it body.

For these reasons I find that a combination of coconut oil, cottonseed oil, and stearic acid is required to produce the best lathering soap. The stearic acid might be replaced by tallow, as tallow contains considerable stearin, but I prefer the stearic acid as it greatly hastens the saponification by forming a soap at once with the alkali. This soap acts as an emulsifier between the oils and balance of alkali, thus rendering the completion of the saponification comparatively easy.

Alkali.—Potassium hydrate is the principal alkali used.

A mixture of sodium and potassium hydrates is said to impart better lathering qualities to a soap than when either is used alone. Only a very small quantity of sodium can be used, however, if the soap is to contain much stearate, as it would cause the soap to "jell" or harden.

Potassium Carbonate.—This is an excellent detergent. When used as a shampoo with soap, it leaves the hair light and fluffy. It is also an excellent water softener thus adding to the lathering properties of the soap.

While it is a very necessary ingredient of a good shampoo, it will be found too harsh for general toilet use for persons with a delicate skin. Such persons should not attempt to use a liquid soap for toilet purposes other than as a shampoo. They should be advised to buy only a high-grade toilet soap, free from excess of alkali, and in certain cases, even an unperfumed soap will be necessary.

Precipitation.—Liquid soaps if allowed to stand in a cool place will give a white precipitate. The amount of this precipitate depends directly upon the amount of stearate present, and is caused by crystallization of the stearates or acid stearates. It is generally redissolved if allowed to stand a few hours in a warm place.

For this reason some persons may prefer to dispense liquid soaps in dark colored bottles.

Hardness of Water.—In different parts of the United States, different degrees of "hardness" of water are met with. For this reason, I propose to give three different formulas, in order that one may choose the one adapted to his particular locality. For instance the "Soft Water" formula contains plenty of coconut oil for such water as is found in the vicinity of Boston. The "Medium Hard Water" formula would be satisfactory for such water as found in the vicinity of Detroit, while a district like Kansas City would require the "Hard Water" formula:

The formulas I would suggest are as follows:

	Soft water.	Medium hard water.	Hard water.
Formula for 2,500 cc.			
Coconut oil	100 gms.	200 gms.	300 gms.
Cottonseed oil	400 gms.	300 gms.	200 gms.
Commercial stearic acid.....	100 gms.	100 gms.	100 gms.
Caustic potash, U. S. P., 85%..	120 gms.	126 gms.	132 gms.
Caustic soda, U. S. P., 90%..	12 gms.	12 gms.	12 gms.
Alcohol	125 cc.	125 cc.	125 cc.
Potassium carbonate	20 gms.	30 gms.	40 gms.
Soft or distilled water.....	q. s.	q. s.	q. s.
Talcum	15 gms.	15 gms.	15 gms.

Melt the stearic acid and oils together and add the caustic potash and soda dissolved in 1,000 cc. soft water. Boil carefully, to avoid burning, adding more water as necessary, until no alkali is perceptible upon tasting. Then add the potassium carbonate dissolved in 250 cc. soft water and boil for two hours more. Allow to cool, add the alcohol and perfume if desired, and add sufficient soft water to make 2,500 cc. Let stand three days, or longer if possible, add talc and filter through double filter paper until clear.

Perfume.—For cheap odors, oils of rose geranium, sassafras, lavender, bergamot, caraway or citronella are good. Terpeneol is also used, but is claimed by many to be irritating to the skin if used in too large a quantity.

*Paper read at the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Nashville, Tenn.

For a pleasing, delicate odor of lilac character. I have found the following to be satisfactory, this amount to be used to perfume 2,500 cc. liquid soap of the above formula:

Syringa, artificial	5.0 cc.
Oil of rose, artificial.....	0.5 cc.
Oil of jasmine, artificial.....	0.5 cc.
Terpineol	7.5 cc.
Oil of rose geranium.....	0.5 cc.
Oil of cloves	0.5 cc.
Artificial musk	0.5 gm.
Alcohol, qs. ad.....	20.0 cc.

Place in bottle and warm gently and shake until the musk dissolves.

Colors.—Some may desire to color their liquid soap.

For Yellow—Use 1 grain Lieber's Deep Yellow No. 3003 to 2,500 cc. liquid soap.

For Green—Use 1 grain Lieber's Vertoline Green No. 1855 to 2,500 cc. liquid soap. A darker green may be had by adding a trace of caramel.

Pine Tar Shampoo.—Add about 10 grams of pine tar, dissolving this in the alcohol. The insoluble portion is removed when filtering, leaving a clear dark liquid which emits the tar odor strongly when used.

Conclusions.—The above formulas make excellent appearing products. They produce an abundance of lather in all kinds of water, and when used as a shampoo, leave the hair light and fluffy. They contain no free caustic alkali, as an excess of fat over the amount of caustic alkali is used, and potassium carbonate is used to complete the saponification of the balance of the fat.

Do not expose liquid soaps to the cold as it causes precipitation of stearates. These will generally redissolve if the liquid is allowed to stand in a warm place.

USE OF CASEIN IN MILLED SOAPS.

Casein has been used in making milled soaps for some years, and at one time its method of application was considered as an important trade secret, but at present such instructions are furnished gratis by the casein manufacturer, says a writer in a British contemporary. As is generally known, casein for technical purposes is obtained by treating skim milk with acetic acid, which is afterwards eliminated from the curd by repeated washing, the residue being then dried to a horny mass, which is ground to powder for sale. It should be remembered that buttermilk casein, in particular, is unsuitable for the purposes of the soapmaker; and as this applies to some other quantities as well, it is advisable to make a careful test of a sample, before buying, to see how it acts in respect of solubility and capacity to take up water.

According to Schaal casein should not be regarded as a mere loading or cheapening agent, for which purpose it is not so advantageous as was formerly assumed. It is true that the hygroscopic character of casein is the means of introducing a large proportion of water into the soap, but since a good milled soap must be fairly dry, a good deal of the absorbed water must be got rid of again, and consequently the full amount of casein solution taken does not figure in the finished product. This is so no matter what method is adopted for incorporating the casein in the soap, whether by crutching it into the liquid stock soap, or working it into the dry shreds in a mixer or plodder. In the former case the bulk of the water is expelled in drying the soap, and in the latter the soap must be correspondingly drier in order to obtain a product that can be milled satisfactorily.

Casein is chiefly used for so-called "milk" or "butter-milk" soaps. Its presence is really beneficial to the

skin, and it does not impair the perfumes used; indeed, the faint odor of ammonia has a fixative effect on these latter and freshens them up, provided freshly prepared casein is used. If the prepared casein be left merely overnight, it assumes a bad smell, and must be thrown away; consequently, no more should be got ready at a time than can be worked up in half a day. The effect of casein on the lathering of soap is not beneficial, the solubility being somewhat retarded; but this is not a serious defect, whilst, on the other hand, a very smooth feel is imparted to the soap, and the keeping properties are not diminished in the slightest.

Casein is insoluble in water unless the latter contains suitable alkaline additions. The two methods of preparation given below have been found highly suitable for soaps prepared by the hot and cold processes respectively; and it should be remembered that, for the hot process, the casein solution should be thick and pappy, whilst for cold soaps casein is best employed in a dry plastic state. For use with hot or liquid soaps, a suitable quantity, say 10 pounds, of casein is placed in a jacketed pan, along with a gallon of cold water, and worked about with the hand, so as to bring all the particles in contact with the liquid. This done, 2 gallons of hot water, containing one-half pound of dissolved borax, are added, and the whole is warmed for a few minutes, with constant stirring. The mass soon turns slimy, and the casein passes into solution, whereupon one-half pound of caustic soda lye (30 degs. B.) diluted with about a quart of hot water is run in, stirring being continued, and the temperature raised to 170 to 175 degs. Fahr. The resulting thin pulp is added to the hot soap, either in the frame or in a mixing pan, the soap being afterwards put through the ordinary drying process, during which the bulk of the water in the casein solution is driven off. This method, however, though the simplest is not the most practical, since it is not always desired to mix the whole batch of soap with casein, and it is, therefore, preferable to add the desired quantity of casein to the soap just before milling, in which event another method of preparation is chosen.

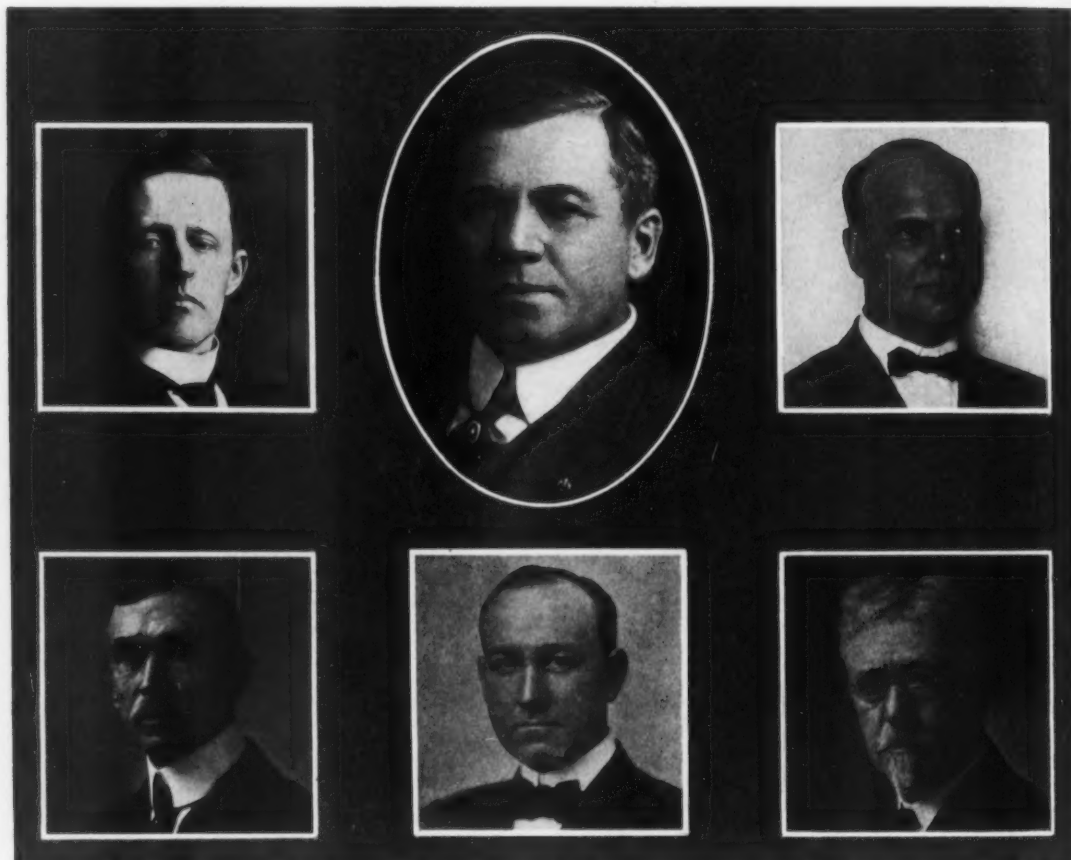
In this case half the above quantities are taken, the borax solution being crutched into the acidified casein. The mass is immediately treated with an addition of one pound of water glass, which is well stirred in, preferably by hand, if the soap is not too hot, the mass thickening to the consistency of warm rubber, so that it can be kneaded by the hand and formed into balls, in which condition the casein is ready for use. The desired amount is weighed out and added to the shredded stock soap, its crumbly texture enabling it to be easily mixed with the latter, either by hand or machine. Casein in this form is more easily taken up by a dry stock soap than if it were slimy; it mixes better, and does not interfere with the action of the rollers. The stock soap should be rather drier than when no casein is used, in order that the moisture in the latter may not unduly increase the percentage of water in the soap. Up to 10 per cent. of casein solution, prepared in the above manner, can be incorporated into soap without revealing its presence.

QUALITATIVE TEST FOR OX-GALL IN SOAPS.

F. Steinitzer. *Chem. Rev. Fett-Harz-Ind.* 22, 69-70 (1915).—Ox-gall may be added to soaps fresh, or after concentrating to $\frac{1}{4}$ its volume, or after boiling and the addition of 5 per cent. ethyl acetate at 80°, then skimming and settling. Its coloring power is weak; ultramarine green or brilliant green, etc., is usually added to the soap. Quality test (Pettenkofer's): Dissolve 2-5 g. of the soap in 50 cc. warm H₂O and set aside to let any ultramarine settle; filter and decompose with diluted H₂SO₄. The gall acids are changed almost entirely into fatty acids. Any albumin is filtered from the melted acids. Allow to solidify and transfer to a wide-test tube, add 10 cc. 1:1 H₂SO₄, and heat in bath to 65-70°. Add 3 drops of a 10 per cent. sugar solution, shake well for $\frac{1}{2}$ minute and return tube to the 70° bath. The presence of gall is shown by a red to violet-red color, its absence by a yellow or yellowish brown color.

TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS OF SODA WATER FLAVORS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 15-16, 1915.



EDWARD POST, Secretary.
SAML H. MUTCH, Director.

C. O. SETHNESS, President.
THOS. E. LANNEN, Attorney.

H. E. HARRISON, Director.
O. A. ATKINS, Director.

The tenth annual meeting of the association proved to be both enjoyable in a social way and beneficial otherwise to the members. It was held in the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 15 and 16, 1915. President Charles B. Hall opened the session with an excellent summing up of the work of the year and made numerous suggestions of value to be acted upon by the association during the coming year.

Those responding to the roll call were as follows:

American Extract and Supply Co., New York, Robert L. Woods, J. F. Handy.
Armstrong Cork Co., Philadelphia, Edward Post, H. W. Prentiss.
Blue Seal Supply Co., Boston, James W. Humphreys.
Coca Cola Co., Baltimore, Samuel Willard.
W. H. Hutchinson & Son, Chicago, D. W. Hutchinson.
Jacob House & Son, Buffalo, C. H. House.
Hurty, Peck & Co., Indianapolis, G. J. Hurty.

The Liquid Carbonic Co., Chicago, H. E. Harrison, W. W. Maltby, E. V. Novak.

The Lennox Chemical Co., Cleveland, Charles B. Hall.
Standard Bottling & Extract Co., Boston, O. A. Atkins.
S. Twitchell Co., Philadelphia, Charles O'Connor.
Warner Jenkinson Co., St. Louis, W. F. Meyer.
Whittle & Mutch, Philadelphia, Samuel H. Mutch.
Lannen & Hickey, Chicago, Thomas E. Lannen.

Secretary Edward Post made a report of his work for the year in the course of which he said:

"The Credit System in its two forms has seemed to give satisfaction during the year. Since our last meeting one firm has withdrawn and there has been no additional member secured. The last year has also noted the passing away of Mr. George Stickles, a valued member who was ever interested in all the work of the association.

"The Clicquot Club Sarsaparilla case in Virginia seemed to hold greater interest for the Flavor Manufac-

turers than for the Bottlers, and action on this matter still awaits your decision.

"The cost prices for coal tar colors together with many oils and flavoring substances have doubled and trebled in price and under present conditions the trade will soon face a shortage of raw material. There is an effort on the part of the railroads to raise the rates on carbonated beverages produced and shipped by our customers the bottlers. In addition to this there is a strong possibility that States and Federal Governments will attempt to tax the products of our industry, and it would be most unfortunate if we were placed in the position in which the manufacturers of perfumery now find themselves."

Secretary Post also referred to the work of the United States Chamber of Commerce of which the association is a member. His report was accepted.

The president appointed the committee on resolutions as follows: D. W. Hutchinson, C. H. House, H. E. Harrison.

ATTORNEY LANNEN MAKES HIS REPORT.

Attorney Thomas E. Lannen then read his annual report, a copy of which will be sent all of the members. Briefly it showed that he had received and watched 639 legislative bills and had written 2,061 opinions and reports on bills. Legislation in the various states and in Congress was reviewed. Among the subjects treated were the following: Federal Trade Commission; tariff matters; emergency revenue law taxes; food standards; express and freight rates; circular system; prohibition laws; coal tar colors in Alabama; license laws and the new session of Congress.

Reports were made by Mr. House as chairman of the credit committee and by Mr. Hutchinson as chairman of the membership committee.

Secretary Post was instructed to send telegrams conveying the association's best wishes to Selden Twitchell, 225 Vine street, Philadelphia, and Paul Rieger, San Francisco.

There was a lengthy discussion of the suggested standards proposed by food control officials, and a telegram was read from W. F. Hand, Ph.D., chairman of the Standards Committee, in session at Washington, stating that the committee would receive a committee from the association. This committee was named to consist of Messrs. Harrison, Post and Lannen. The committee was given full power and discretion to act and the association went on record as favoring the following revised suggested standards:

STANDARDS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION.

Ginger ale soda water flavor: That the term "Ginger Ale Soda Water Flavor" shall be held to be proper and sufficient as applied to a water soluble compound, the predominating flavor of which is derived from ginger, with other aromatics, condimental and flavoring substances, which may include capsicum, lemon, limes, cloves, cinnamon, orange, rose vanilla, etc., and with or without caramel color.

Ginger ale is a carbonated beverage made from a syrup flavored with ginger ale soda water flavor, containing caramel as a color and acidulated, and with or without foam.

Sarsaparilla soda water flavor is a water soluble compound, containing oil of wintergreen, or oil of sweet birch or methyl salicylate and oil of sassafras, other essential oils and flavoring materials and with or without caramel color. It does not of necessity contain any extract of sarsaparilla root.

Sarsaparilla is a carbonated beverage made from a syrup containing sarsaparilla soda water flavor, made with or without an acidulant, and colored with caramel, with or without foam.

Lemon soda water flavor is a water soluble product made by extracting the flavor of at least five per cent of natural oil of lemon, with dilute alcohol or by other suitable means. This may be fortified or strengthened by the addition of Citral derived from other sources than lemon oil, but if such addition is made, the addition of such Citral shall be declared on the label.

Lemon soda is a carbonated beverage made from a syrup containing lemon soda water flavor, acidified and with or without foam.

Lemon sour soda water flavor is a water soluble product containing the soluble portions of at least 3 per cent. of oil of lemon or oil of lime, or both with or without other essential oils, in alcohol and water, and with or without acidulants and color.

Lemon sour is a carbonated beverage made from a syrup containing lemon sour soda water flavor, with or without color and foam and acidulated.

An interesting letter was received from Fritzsche Brothers, of New York, dealing with the present trade conditions as affecting oils used in the flavoring industry and methyl salicylate and also regarding the proposed standards.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The following report of the resolutions committee was read and approved unanimously:

No. 1. Resolved, That all communications from the attorney of the association and all information conveyed to members by the secretary or other officers and all official minutes of meetings be regarded as confidential and not to be given out for publication except by the secretary of the association after proper editing.

No. 2. Resolved, That we are opposed to the adoption of any standards for soda water flavors or soda water that will have any effect whatever in law, or in any way be binding upon us unless such standards are incorporated verbatim into a bill and introduced into Congress and into various State Legislatures, in the regular legislative manner, and thereafter duly referred to proper legislative committees, and full opportunity given us and to all parties interested in such legislation to be heard by such committees on all matters involved in such proposed legislation and thereafter made law in such form as our legislators may deem proper; and be it further

Resolved, That we cooperate with said food control officials as far as it may be possible so to do and adjust with them, if possible, all differences of opinions as to what shall be regarded as proper standards for the products with which we are concerned before legislative action is taken thereon, and that a committee be appointed to confer with said officials with a view to accomplishing the desired end.

No. 3. Resolved, That the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors in convention assembled express most sincere regrets at the loss by death since the last meeting, of their esteemed associate Mr. George Sickles, and tender their heartfelt sympathy to the Eastern Extract Co., of Boston, and to his bereaved family.

No. 4. Resolved, That we extend our hearty thanks to the Armstrong Cork Co., and to Mr. Prentiss and Mr. Hamilton for the cordial reception of our members and the hospitality extended to us on the visit of inspection through the factory.

No. 5. Resolved, That the members of the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors, hereby extend their most sincere thanks to the H. J. Heinz Co., for the hospitality so generously extended to them. The luncheon of Heinz products was appetizing and delicious; the motion picture lecture very instructive and the inspection of the factory with its 2,000 employees a rare treat.

No. 6. Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to our retiring officers and to our attorney for efficient service during the past year.

No. 7. Resolved, That the courtesies extended to our association by the trade papers during the past year as

well as in former years is deeply appreciated, and that we tender our sincere thanks for same.

No. 8. Resolved, That the secretary of our association request the editors of the various trade papers to publish a card in some prominent place in their columns during the coming year, giving the name of the association with the names of the members with its slogan, "The Friends of the Bottling Industry."

No. 9. Resolved, That we are in favor of having the Chamber of Commerce of the United States create a section in said Chamber to consist entirely of manufacturers of all products affected by food legislation and that each food manufacturing industry be represented in said section by one representative appointed by such industry and that said section when organized be permitted to elect its own chairman by majority vote of the members of said section and that said section when organized express the view of the food manufacturing members of said chamber on all national legislation affecting such food industry.

Samuel Willard reported on the tendency of the railroads to advance rates, the procedure involved, and sug-



Back row from left to right—D. W. Hutchinson, vice-president, W. H. Hutchinson & Son, Chicago; W. F. Meyer, vice-president association, President Warner, Jenkinson Co., St. Louis; Robert L. Woods, director of association, president American Extract & Supply Co., New York.

Middle row—E. V. Novak, manager Pittsburgh branch of the Liquid Carbonic Co.; O. A. Atkins, director of association, president and treasurer Standard Bottling and Extract Co., Boston; H. E. Harrison, director of association, chemist of the Liquid Carbonic Co.; J. F. Handy, New York.

Front row—Edward Post, secretary and treasurer association, with Post Flavor Co., Philadelphia; Chas. O'Connor, secretary of S. Twitchell Co., Philadelphia; Samuel L. Willard, eastern manager of the Coca Cola Co.; W. W. Maltby, assistant sales manager of Liquid Carbonic Co.; Chas. H. House, secretary Jacob House & Son, Buffalo.

gested that the association supply the secretary with printed publications bearing upon these subjects.

The following officers were placed in nomination and elected without opposition:

President, C. O. Sethness, Chicago; vice-president, W. F. Meyer, St. Louis; secretary and treasurer, Edward Post, Philadelphia; directors, Robert L. Woods, New York; Samuel H. Mutch, Philadelphia; H. E. Harrison, Chicago; O. A. Atkins, Boston, Mass.

The following committees were appointed:

Publicity—D. W. Hutchinson, Samuel Willard, Charles B. Hall, W. W. Maltby.

Credits—C. H. House, G. J. Hurty, Edward Post.

Membership—James W. Humphreys, Charles O'Connor, W. F. Meyer.

Committee Attends the Standards Hearing.

Messrs. Harrison, Post and Lannen, as a committee for the N. M. S. W. F., went to Washington and appeared on November 18 before the Food Standards Committee. Secretary Post reports as follows:

"The discussion was started by Dr. Alsberg and the following information was evolved:

"That beverages were given different colors in the beginning of the industry, that they might have an individuality and that before labelling was common beverages were selected from an assortment by color rather than by label. That color was not added to a ginger ale beverage to make it appear better than it really was for the reason that the process of rendering the flavor water soluble removed all color which might be imparted to the beverage and without the addition of caramel ginger ale would be water white.

"That the quantity of caramel in birch beer and sarsaparilla was sufficient to impart a considerable taste and was an essential ingredient. That sarsaparilla beverage was among the highest in caramel contents, four ounces being used in each gallon of flavored syrup and because of the large quantity present the addition of foam was unnecessary to retain the head. That the objection to placing sugar color on the label was because it was the first step toward printing the whole formula to which we objected.

"That we were in accord with the stand that the word imitation placed upon an imitation beverage covered both the flavor and the color, and that when true fruit beverages are colored that such fact should be declared upon the label. That the placing of sarsaparilla extract in sarsaparilla beverage was a waste of time and material for it would impart no flavor in the quantity used and should a trace of flavor be present it would be entirely covered by the pronounced flavors of wintergreen and sassafras present, and that the only possible excuse for its use was that a claim might be established for the name of the beverage.

"It was further contended that since the name sarsaparilla had been applied to the beverage made in the same way since its introduction in this country over 50 years ago that trade custom had established as good a right to the use of the name sarsaparilla as had been established for sarsaparilla root.

"The question of added citral in the flavor and not declared on the label of the finished beverage was brought up but not discussed.

"That foam was a preparation derived in a majority of cases from soap bark, that it had been used in the industry since 1873, that previous to 1906 it was used by a majority of the bottlers and was only discontinued in various states at the suggestion or ruling of the food control officials of such states, and that it would again be used were the restrictions removed, since it adds greatly to the appearance and merit of the finished beverage.

"That no preparations except those containing saponins or caramel had ever been used with satisfaction in bottled carbonated beverages to retail a covering of bubbles. Licorice was not available because destroyed by acids. Gum Arabic and Gum Tragacanth increased the tendency of beverages to spoil.

"That lemon sour flavor was made with a low percentage of alcohol because a better blending of the flavor was secured and because a higher content of alcohol would tend to throw out of solution and precipitate acidulants and colors often sold in the finished flavor.

"On a request for information we were advised that standards suggested by them were for the guidance of food control officials and chemists and that they would not have effect in law unless enacted by Congress or State Legislatures, and that the members of the committee did not feel it in their province to suggest the enactment of such laws. As this stand was in accord with that of the Flavor Association we presented each member with a copy of the resolutions relating thereto passed at the recent Pittsburgh convention.

"On further inquiry Dr. Alsberg informed us that if action were taken on permitting Tartrazine it would be in the near future, but if no action were taken there would be no advice."

FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The membership committee of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association is working hard to extend the list of those who enjoy the benefits of the organization.

Frank L. Beggs, president, Newark, Ohio, and Thomas E. Lannen, attorney, 1238 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill., have issued Circular No. 34, which is a general letter conveying valuable information upon a variety of subjects and which has been received by the members.

Attention is directed to the opinion filed by the Attorney General of Iowa in relation to the sale of flavoring extracts in that state. He has advised the Food Commissioner that the sale of flavoring extracts containing alcohol is not a violation of the Iowa Prohibition Law unless the same shall be sold for use as beverages. Members are warned to be careful in filling orders for goods to be sent into prohibition states.

A letter by President Beggs upon the duties and rights of the associate members is incorporated in the circular. Mr. Beggs urges greater co-operation between the active and the associate branches with the result of a reciprocity that cannot fail to be beneficial all around.

Members who have not received copies of the minutes of the last annual meeting are advised to inform the secretary, who will promptly forward the same.

The attitude of the Illinois food officials on the subject of labeling imitation flavors is treated at some length, the state law being quoted and examples shown illustrating how labels should be worded to meet their views.

The text is given of the announcement (No. 143) made by the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington in relation to the substitution of coined or fancy names for the common names of articles of food.

Also is given announcement No. 148 relating to alcohol in food and drug products. Statement of quantity in drugs is required under the federal law, but this provision does not apply to foods. In some of the states, however, it is pointed out, such a requirement exists as to foods.

An analysis is given of the new law enacted in 1915 in Michigan to regulate the manufacture and sale of carbonated beverages, syrups, extracts and soft drinks.

REPORT ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS*

By A. E. PAUL, Associate Referee.

The report on vanilla extracts was reprinted on page 203 of the AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW of October (1915), and the report on peppermint extract was given on page 229, November, 1915.

DIRECT DETERMINATION OF VOLATILE OIL OF CLOVES BY DISTILLATION WITH STEAM, BY JULIUS HORTVET.

The difficulties attending the accurate determination of essential oil in cloves and other spices have been the subject of frequent discussions during recent years. Our present official method for spices is essentially a procedure for the determination of total and volatile ether extract, and no

analyst regards the so-called volatile constituent as an accurate result for essential oil. These remarks are especially applicable to the analysis of cloves. McGill,¹ Collins² and Brooks³ have suggested modifications of the procedure and also new methods, but none of these seem to have advanced to a condition suitable for general application. The high temperature to which the total ether extract is subjected in carrying out our present method of analysis is one of the conditions which has been much criticised. It is conceivable that a temperature running as high as 110 degs. C. may cause a loss of total ether extract considerably in excess of actual volatile oil present; the result obtained may include moisture and decomposed organic substance of unknown composition.

The determination of essential oil of cloves by direct distillation with steam has been proposed, and such a method has been brought forward by Girard and Dupré. The method consists essentially in mixing a weighed amount of spice with water, subjecting to distillation, and receiving the distillate in a graduated cylinder. It is stated that the volume occupied by the essential oil which is immiscible with water and separates out can be read off and its contents roughly determined. For a more accurate determination the mixture of oil and water may be extracted with petroleum ether, the ether evaporated, the residue dried at room temperature, and weighed.

R. Reich¹ has described a procedure based on this latter method, in which he distills 10 to 20 grams of the spice in a specially-constructed apparatus which provides for the passage of the steam through the loosely-packed sample placed in a capsule intermediate between the steam generator and the condenser. The distillation is continued until 600 to 800 cc. of distillate have been collected. The distillate is transferred to a separatory funnel, saturated with common salt, and extracted with sulphuric ether or petroleum ether, the latter solvent being preferred. The time required for the distillation is said to be 1½ to 2 hours, and the entire determination, including distillation and extraction, may possibly be completed in 3 hours' time. The principle of the method involves certain features which are attractive and which indicate a possibility of an accurate procedure for the direct determination of volatile oil in cloves. Accordingly, the method has been subjected to study, and experience has developed certain modifications which seem to constitute improvements chiefly in respect to simplicity of detail and time of carrying out a determination.

DETERMINATION OF VOLATILE OIL OF CLOVES.

Apparatus. The apparatus used is the one described for the determination of volatile acids in wine and other liquors (*J. Ind. Eng. Chem.*, 1909, 1:31). It consists of a 350 cc. spherical flat-bottomed flask provided with an elongated wide neck, into which is fitted a 75 cc. cylindrical-shaped flask provided with a siphon-like side tube. Into the latter flask is fitted a small funnel with a stopcock and a delivery tube with safety bulb leading to a condenser.

Procedure. Place 2 grams of the spice in the inner tube of the apparatus and add 25 cc. of a 20 per cent. salt solution; place 250 cc. of a 20 per cent. salt solution in the outer flask, close the apparatus, and attach to the condenser. Apply heat, leaving the side outlet tube of the outer flask open until boiling has fairly begun. Then close the outlet tube and force the current of steam through the mixture of cloves and brine in the inner tube. Continue the distillation until 225 cc. of distillate have been collected, wash the distillate into a separatory funnel with 35 cc. of sulphuric ether, shake the mixture well and allow time for a good separation. The separated ether will have a somewhat cloudy and emulsified appearance. Make three more ex-

*From the Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

¹Inland Revenue Dept., Ottawa, Can., Bul. 252.

²Analysis of Ground Cloves, Swarthmore, Pa., 1910.

³The Spice Mill, September, 1911.

tractions of the distillate, using in succession 25, 15 and 10 cc. of ether. Wash the combined ether extracts with an equal quantity of water, thereby removing the cloudy appearance of the ether; a second washing is sometimes advisable. Pass the washed ether through a dry filter and wash with a little ether into a previously weighed dish, place the dish and contents in an air oven at room temperature and allow the ether to evaporate spontaneously. When the last trace of ether has disappeared weigh the dish and contents.

Results obtained by this method, compared with results obtained by the present official method, are shown in the following tabulation:

Results on determination of volatile oil of cloves.

Laboratory No.	Total Ether Extract.	Volatile Ether Extract.	Fixed Ether Extract.	Weight of Oil recovered.	Volatile Oil.	Differences.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	grams.	per cent.	per cent.
1704.....	27.80	19.23	8.57	0.3595	17.97	-1.26
1814.....	25.81	18.41	7.40	0.3583	17.91	-0.50
1805.....	24.86	16.11	8.75	0.3129	15.64	-0.47
1818.....	26.87	17.73	9.14	0.3497	17.49	-0.24
1800.....	27.45	19.03	8.42	0.3642	18.21	-0.82
1806.....	23.37	15.61	7.76	0.3162	15.81	+0.20
1813.....	25.25	16.93	8.32	0.3339	16.69	-0.24
1803.....	24.05	16.02	8.03	0.2908	14.54	-1.48
1807.....	26.61	17.17	9.44	0.3032	15.16	-2.01
1820.....	25.10	17.03	8.07	0.3065	15.32	-1.71
1827.....	28.86	20.72	8.14	0.3752	18.76	-1.96
1830.....	25.75	17.80	7.95	0.3283	16.41	-1.39
1832.....	28.48	20.73	7.75	0.3590	17.95	-2.78
1824.....	26.27	17.05	9.22	0.3168	15.84	-1.21
1835.....	24.76	16.72	8.04	0.3168	15.84	-0.88
1840.....	28.54	19.93	8.61	0.3736	18.68	-1.25
1798.....	27.80	19.15	8.65	0.3622	18.11	-1.04
1828.....	25.35	16.98	8.37	0.3184	15.92	-1.06
1836.....	25.84	16.52	9.32	0.3038	15.19	-1.33
Maximum..	28.86	20.73	9.44	0.3752	18.76	-2.78
Minimum..	23.37	15.61	7.40	0.2908	14.54	-0.24

The distillation method carried out as described gives results below those obtained by the official method, the differences varying from 0.24 to 2.78 per cent. Some of the high discrepancies are accounted for by the fact that the volatile constituent of the total ether extract was accidentally subjected to a heat considerably above 110 degs C. At any rate, it is not claimed that the results by the official method afford criteria for judging results by the method of distillation. The best check on the distillation method would consist in other determinations made by the procedure modified in various ways. Five repetitions of the method on a given sample gave results varying from 17.90 to 18.06 per cent. By continuing the distillation so as to collect distillates beyond 225 cc., measuring 100 cc., 50 cc., and 50 cc., respectively, a total gain in volatile oil was obtained amounting to only 0.02 per cent. Further attempts to obtain a greater yield of volatile oil by further extraction of the distillate with ether were found to give no increase in the results.

The spice residue remaining in the inner tube after each determination was found to have no odor resembling that of cloves. The saturation of the distillate with salt as recommended by Reich has not been found necessary or advisable. The addition of a small amount of salt solution to the sample in the distilling tube has been found to improve the condition of distillation, maintaining the volume of material uniform throughout the entire process. An improvement in the apparatus has been effected by means of a perforated enlargement at the lower end of the inner steam delivery tube. The four or five perforations thus provided serve to break up and scatter the steam jet, thus effecting a more complete mixing and contact of steam with the spice. The rapid evaporation of the ether from the volatile oil has been found inadvisable, whether by contact with live steam or other artificial heat, a very decided loss of oil resulting from any procedure of this kind. Under various conditions this loss has been found to amount to from 0.3 to nearly 2 per cent. Furthermore, it has not been found ad-

visable to dry the residue over sulphuric acid, the loss overnight being especially appreciable owing to the fact that the oil is taken up by the acid.

Placing the residue after complete evaporation of the ether in a calcium chlorid desiccator has been found to effect a complete removal of moisture, so far as can be judged by the appearance and other properties of the residue in the flask. A number of details of this determination have yet to be worked out, but enough experience leads us to the belief that a determination of volatile oil of cloves by a procedure like the one which has been described is a proper method for such a determination, inasmuch as it is believed that the actual oil can be recovered in a sufficiently pure condition for weighing and moreover represents the actual volatile oil in the spice. If this method as applied to cloves proves to be satisfactory, the same procedure may be extended to other spices.

A motion made by V. K. Chesnut that two additional associate referees be appointed on medicinal plants and drugs was carried.

A resolution by L. L. Van Slyke for the appointment of a committee of three for the study of vegetable proteins was adopted.

Zts. Nahr. Genussm., 1909, 18:401.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps, etc.

FEDERAL.

767 Federal Food Cases in 1915.

The annual report of United States Attorney Gregory, issued this month, shows that during the last year the department received calls on 767 cases under the Federal Pure Food Law, involving 826 violations of the statute. There were 276 cases involving 335 violations which were criminal and 491 civil cases. During the past year 957 cases were terminated, 501 of which were criminal and 456 civil. There were 386 decrees of condemnation and forfeiture, under which goods in 208 cases were ordered destroyed. Pending at the close of the year there were 436 cases, 233 of which were criminal and 203 civil. Fines amounting to \$10,831 were assessed during the year. In addition to the foregoing, various health officers collaborating with the Department of Agriculture instituted 53 cases, 49 of which were criminal and 4 civil. This resulted in the recovery in fines of \$485.

Test Shirley Amendment.

The Government has filed its brief in the two cases entitled "Seven cases (more or less) each containing twelve bottles of Eckman's Alternative, Eckman Mfg. Co., plaintiff in error vs. the United States," and "Six cases (more or less), each containing twelve bottles of Eckman's Alternative, Eckman Mfg. Co., plaintiff in error, vs. the United States."

These cases involve the question of the constitutionality of the Shirley amendment to the Food and Drugs act. This amendment makes it unlawful to ship in interstate commerce any package of a drug which shall contain any statement regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article which is false and fraudulent.

STATE.

Kentucky.

Food and Drug Commissioner R. M. Allen, of Kentucky, has placed a ban upon the publication for advertising purposes of his official findings, because of the attempts of baking-powder interests to drag food commissioners into trade controversies and advertising schemes.

Pennsylvania Inspection Rule Is Upheld.

The right of the State of Pennsylvania to inspect food products shipped from other States in conformity with the National Food and Drugs Act and displayed upon the

shelves of Pennsylvania stores, was upheld in an opinion given to Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust by Deputy Attorney General W. M. Hargest. The decision was given in regard to inspection of food products shipped into this State from New York, which the manufacturers contend complied with national laws, and were therefore, exempt from State inspection, supporting their assertions by opinions in other States.

Pennsylvania Retains Mr. Foust.

James Foust, the Dairy and Food Commissioner of Pennsylvania since 1907, will remain at the head of the pure food division of the State Department of Agriculture in the reorganization of that branch of the State government which is to be made in the interest of a larger food supply. Charles E. Patton, of Curwensville, is the new Secretary of Agriculture and executive officer of the new Commission of Agriculture which will direct the activities of the department.

Mr. Foust served as an agent of the dairy and food division before his promotion to the commissionership. It is likely that more agents will be added to the staff of the department, and that it will be the least affected of any of the divisions of the department. The State commission in charge of economy in departments has recommended more men for enforcement of the food and cold storage laws.

The revenue of the dairy and food division has thus far passed the \$250,000 mark, establishing a record, and will go to the \$275,000 figure at the end of the year. The total appropriation for the division for two years is \$180,000. The revenue of the Department comes from oleomargarine licenses, of which 2,500 will be issued this year; cold storage licenses and fines for violations of the food and drink laws.

CANADA.

Warning to Dealers in Food Products.

The Department of Inland Revenue has issued the following:

It has happened, on several occasions, that dealers charged with violation of the Adulteration Act have pleaded ignorance of its requirements as their excuse. This plea has no force in law; and howsoever morally guiltless the defendant may consider himself to be, he is compelled to pay the legal penalty.

The most recent instance in which ignorance of the law was pleaded may serve to illustrate this matter.

The only oil used as a Salad Oil, until recent years, was Olive Oil. Cotton seed oil, properly refined, is a perfectly wholesome substitute, and much cheaper. When sold under its own name, no fault can be found with it. But some manufacturers have discovered that by offering it as salad oil, without other description, it sells more readily because the buyer thinks he is getting Olive Oil. This fraud is recognized as adulteration under Section 3, Subsection b, of the Act.

In order more effectively to put a stop to it, an Order in Council was published in March, 1912, requiring that Cotton Seed Oil, when present must be named on the label. Samples purchased in June, 1914, more than two years after publication of the Order, were found to be adulterated, inasmuch as they were labelled Salad Oil, E. Loubon, Nice, thus leading the purchaser to believe them to be of foreign origin, and genuine Olive Oil. They were entirely Cotton Seed Oil, but no mention of this fact appeared on the label.

The defendant claimed he was ignorant of the requirements of the Adulteration Act, in the case; that he bought the stock some years ago, believing it to be genuine; that he had no fraudulent intent; all of which is undoubtedly true. It remains, however, that he violated the provisions of the Adulteration Act.

J. W. VINCENT, Deputy Minister.

Insecticides of Higher Quality.

As a result of the Insecticide Act of 1910, farming communities in particular are now receiving a much higher grade of insecticides and fungicides than formerly, according to the annual report of the Insecticide and Fungicide Board just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

SOAP MAKING INDUSTRY

By DR. E. G. THOMSEN, New York, N. Y.

(Continued from page 202, October, 1915.)

APPENDIX.

SAMPLING CRUDE GLYCERINE.

The usual method of sampling crude glycerine hitherto has been by means of a glass tube, which is slowly lowered into the drum with the object of taking as nearly as possible a vertical section of the glycerine contained in the drum. This method has been found unsatisfactory, owing to the fact that in cold climates glycerine runs into the tube very slowly, so that, owing to the time occupied, it is impossible to take a complete section of the crude. Another objection to the glass tube is that it fails to take anything approaching a correct proportion of any settled salt contained in the drum.

The sampler which is illustrated herewith has been devised with the object of overcoming the objections to the glass tube as far as possible. It consists of two brass tubes, one fitting closely inside the other. A number of ports are cut out in each tube in such a way that when the ports are opened a continuous slot is formed which enables a complete section to be taken throughout the entire length of the drum. By this arrangement the glycerine fills into the sampler almost instantaneously. There are a number of ports cut at the bottom of the sampler which render it possible to take a proportion of the salt at the bottom of the drum. The instrument is so constructed that all the ports, including the bottom ones, can be closed simultaneously by the simple action of turning the handle at the top; a pointer is arranged which indicates on a dial when the sampler is open or closed. In samplers of larger section (1 in.) it is possible to arrange a third motion whereby the bottom ports only are open for emptying, but in samplers of smaller dimensions ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) this third motion must be dispensed with, otherwise the dimensions of the ports have to be so small that the sampler would not be efficient.

In using the sampler it is introduced into the drum with the ports closed, and when it has touched the bottom, the ports are opened for a second or two, then closed and withdrawn, and the sample discharged into the receiving vessel by opening the ports. When the drum contains salt which has deposited, the ports must be opened before the sampler is pushed through the salt, thus enabling a portion to be included in the sample. It is, however, almost impossible to obtain a correct proportion of salt after it has settled in the drum and it is therefore recommended that the drum be sampled before any salt has deposited. A sampler 1 in. in diameter withdraws approximately 10 oz. from a 110-gal. drum. A sampler $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter will withdraw about 5 oz.

(Concluded.)

Appreciated in the Golden West.

Editor American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review:

I enclose \$1 for one year's subscription to your most valuable paper, and wish you long and well deserved success.

San Diego, Cal.

E. MOULIÉ.

TRADE NOTES

The lithographed advertisement of the American Stopper Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., which has heretofore appeared on the back cover, will hereafter appear on the front cover, and will be succeeded on the back by the lithographed advertisement of A. H. Wirz, Inc., Chester, Pa. The engraving, lithographing and embossing will be done, as heretofore, by the Addison Lithographing Co., Rochester, N. Y., who from time to time will supplement their advertisement, which appears on page X, by colored reproductions of lithographed and embossed labels of their design and manufacture.

Mr. Ben Elson, of Elson & Brewer, Inc., returned from Europe to New York on November 8 on the *Rochambeau*, bringing with him the news that his firm had been appointed



MR. JOSEPH SOZIO AND HIS GRANDSON.

the American representatives of Sozio & Andrioli, of Grasse, France. This firm operates one of the oldest perfume material factories in Grasse, dating back to 1703, when it was founded by Mr. Jean Artaud.

Mr. Artaud was a pioneer in this important branch of French industry and was one of the first to devote years exclusively to it. Mr. Girard, Sr., succeeded him in 1757, and applied himself especially to the distillation of essential oils. He in turn retired from business in 1820, when his son, Mr. Cresp-Girard, took up the management of the business under the style of Cresp-Girard Fils.

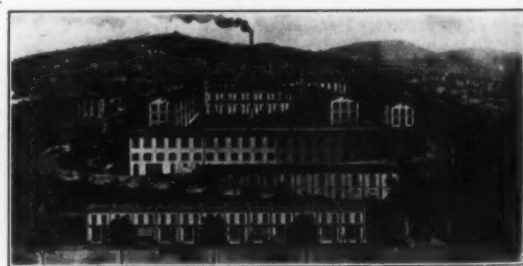
Sozio & Andrioli succeeded Cresp-Girard Fils in 1880 and this event marked the beginning of a

new era in the development of the firm. The business grew rapidly and a new factory had to be constructed. More enlargements were made necessary from time to time and the latest improvements in apparatus were constantly added. The works now include large premises where flowers are treated with volatile solvents in up-to-date apparatus in which large quantities of flowers can be worked up in twelve hours. The works now occupy an area of more than 5 acres and the employees number 150.

The firm has agencies in all of the principal parts of trade in the world and there are depots at London, Yokohama, New York, and other important points. A staff of active travelers to call upon the trade is being increased constantly.

What is perhaps the oldest soap works in Baltimore (Md.) has gone in the hands of receivers. This is the business of the Christopher Lipps Company, which was started many years ago by Christopher Lipps, who came to this country from Germany. During the life of the founder, and for years afterward, the enterprise prospered. Mr. Carlyle Barton, attorney, was appointed receiver by the Circuit Court on November 11, and bonded in \$3,000. The complaint stated that the company was incorporated in 1891 with a capital stock of \$100,000, having previously been a firm. Edward Lipps, the president, is alleged to have told a creditor that the debts were in excess of 27,000, and the assets not more than \$12,000. The company consented to the appointment of the receiver.

McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., have just reincorporated and increased their capital stock to \$500,000, divided into \$100,000 preferred and \$400,000 common. This stock is closely held, and none of it is for sale. The officers and personnel of the concern remain the same. McCormick & Co. own and occupy the square bounded by Lombard and Pratt streets, Concord street and West Falls avenue. This is covered by a five-story up-to-date factory,



ESTABLISHMENT OF SOZIO & ANDRIOLI, GRASSE.

which is not large enough to take care of their business. They have been compelled to rent storage space elsewhere, and it is expected they will have to increase the size of their plant in the near future.

Mr. Willoughby M. McCormick, the founder of the business and its president and general manager, is also president of the recently established Commercial Bank of Baltimore, which has started under most auspicious circumstances, with a capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$100,000. He also is a director of the First National Bank of the same city, and is prominently identified with the leading trade organizations in the country, being a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America and chairman of its committee on Uniform Food and Drug Regulations.

Judge Hand in United States Court in New York has granted a motion for the dismissal of an involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed April 14 against the Manhattan Laboratories, a subsidiary of the J. B. Greenhut Co., upon the announcement that the company has settled with its

creditors at fifty cents on the dollar cash. The Manhattan Laboratories conducted the department for the manufacture of toilet articles for the store.

Baraboo, Wis., has a new enterprise called the W. C. Soap Company, with Mr. Harry G. Hampton and Mr. M. F. Hampton as the proprietors. The plant is located at 427 First street. Soaps for automobilists will be a specialty.

A manufacturing plant representing an investment of \$1,000,000 is being planned by a syndicate headed by Peet Bros., of Kansas City, to produce soap, glycerine and by-products in Berkeley, Cal. Plans have been drawn and contracts already let for the first unit of the plant, a building to cost over \$100,000 for soap making. This building will be of the latest factory design and will contain over 2,000,000 bricks. The construction of the remaining units will follow, and when completed the enterprise will give employment to several hundred persons. The contract for the construction of this building has been let.

The Mooney-Mueller Drug Co. and the Ward Brothers Drug Co., wholesale drug firms of Indianapolis, Ind., have been consolidated as the Mooney-Mueller-Ward Co., with the following officers: President, Mr. W. J. Mooney; vice-president, Mr. C. S. Dearborn; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. G. Mueller; and chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Marion Ward.

The Missouri Supreme Court has granted a stay of execution of its order ousting from the State the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works of St. Louis, issued because of a refusal by the company to file an affidavit that it was not a member of a trust. The company had appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which sustained the Missouri Supreme Court. The company then in a letter to Attorney General Barker offered to file the affidavit if the proceedings could be dismissed. The attorney general ruled that as the case had been decided he had no power to act. A motion later was filed, asking the court to stay the execution of its order. This motion is sustained on condition that the affidavit is filed and the company complies with the Missouri laws.

When Judge Dyer on November 16, in the Federal Court in St. Louis granted an order to Receiver Edwin W. Lee, authorizing him to turn over to the Meyer Brothers Drug Co. all the property, fixtures, merchandise, bills receivable, books and accounts in his possession, as receiver, with the exception of the cash on hand, in the possession of the receiver, and the goods held on consignment, the receivership of the company was officially ended.

The company, which has been in the hands of receivers since February 9, has approximately 3,000 creditors, with claims aggregating \$1,400,000. The creditors committee was composed of Cyrus P. Walbridge, president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co.; Oscar L. Biebinger, secretary of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; John F. Queeny, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works; G. D. Merner, vice-president of W. R. Warner & Co., and J. W. Chilton, manager of the adjustment bureau of the St. Louis Association of Credit.

Under the guidance of these men a plan to rehabilitate the company was worked out and submitted to the creditors and stockholders, which offered full payment of all claims,

and a resumption of the business, instead of the tremendous loss which would be involved by a liquidation of the affairs in the bankruptcy court. The trustees who will administer the business until the notes given to the creditors have been paid, are Oscar L. Biebinger, John F. Queeny and Daniel N. Kirby, lawyer.

H. R. Lathrop & Co., importers and exporters, who now occupy a four-story building at 194 Water street, New York, will move about January 1 into larger and more commodious quarters. The six-story building at 110-116 Beekman street is being altered and renovated for their purposes. The first floor will be given over to the receiving and shipping departments. It is planned to devote the entire second floor space to the office of administration, the force having been trebled during 1915, while the remaining floors will be used for warehouse purposes. The old headquarters will be retained for use as a warehouse. The change in location marks a distinct epoch in the history of H. R. Lathrop & Co., and will, no doubt, lead to more rapid progress owing to the increased facility with which the firm's rapidly expanding business can be handled.

The Annual Dinner of the Perfumery, Soap and Extract Makers' Association of Chicago, was held on Tuesday evening, December 21, at Vogelsang's.

There was a large attendance of enthusiastic members, and speeches were made by several prominent Chicagoans of national note.

A full account, with banquet photograph, will appear in our January issue.

Mr. W. F. Martin, long associated with the J. Hungerford Smith Company, Rochester, N. Y., has been made sales manager of the concern. Mr. Martin latterly was Southwestern division manager. Previously he was with the San Antonio Drug Company, San Antonio, Tex.

Stockholders of the Western Soap Company, Spokane, Wash., have voted to authorize an increase of capital stock from \$40,000 to \$60,000 for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the plant.

Judge Hough, in the Federal Court in New York City, has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Hans Triest and Carl J. Schramme, who did business as H. Marquardt & Co., exporters and importers, at 35 William street, against whom a petition was filed on April 11, 1913, when their liabilities were \$420,160 and assets \$268,308.

A certificate filed with the New York Secretary of State announces that the principal office of the Rockefeller Soap Company has been moved from Brooklyn to Newburg.

Dental and Toilet Products Corporation has rented part of the building at 59 Beekman street, New York.

Benwood, (W. Va.) citizens were stirred recently by a report that the Benwood Brewery plant had been leased to manufacturers of munitions for the Allies. It turned out that the purchasers of the property had higher aims than making ammunition for anybody, for they proposed to use the brewery apparatus for making a brand of liquid soap.

Powers Manufacturing Company, Tacoma, Wash., is re-

ported to be contemplating the erection of a plant at Puyallup for the manufacture of soaps and cleansing powders.

F. H. Ungerer, of Ungerer & Co., New York, is back at his desk, from a three months' stay in Chicago. Mr. Ungerer was in charge of the company's Chicago branch during the absence of A. C. Spilker, the Chicago manager, who was on a trip to the Coast. Ungerer & Co.'s San Francisco office is now in charge of E. P. Thorne, with whom is associated Mr. J. W. Daly.

R. G. Callmeyer, special representative of Antoine Chris Co., New York, is back from a two months trip through the South, and he reports business good.

We are advised that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Joseph A. Crombie and Theodore R. Chapman, under the name of J. A. Crombie & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Crombie will continue the essential oil distilling business under his own name.

Mr. Richard M. Krause, New York, manufacturer of labels and seals, is now busily engaged in moving his plant from 24 West Third street to 230 West Seventeenth street. Because of the fact that he has a large amount of work in hand this operation is one that will tax Mr. Krause's abilities to the utmost to insure the continuation of the business without interruption. Less than two years ago Mr. Krause moved into his present quarters expecting to be settled for some time to come, but he is now forced to move to quarters more than twice as large as those he now occupies, by the need of greater

facilities for the designing, engraving and embossing of seals.

Mr. Frank Z. Woods, Chicago representative of Rockhill & Vietor, was in New York for a week recently. He reported business very good.

Carpo Soap Company, Decatur, Ill., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and expects to branch out in the manufacture of soaps and perfumes. The company has issued an attractive little folder setting forth its products in detail.

In Kansas City, soap manufacturing plants are reported to be running full time—making glycerine. The Peet Brothers Manufacturing Company is preparing to increase its capacity 50 per cent. on January 1. The production of soap is attended by the distillation of a percentage of glycerine, so the increase in this department will go hand in hand with that in other departments. The Procter & Gamble Company is running up to capacity in glycerine production. Glycerine is worth 100 per cent. more than it was three months ago, due to the embargo placed on

glycerine by England and France. The United States imports 50 per cent. of the glycerine it consumes.

The price of fats has advanced 50 per cent. within a few months, and that of alkalis an average of 175 per cent. Kansas City manufacturers say that the advance in price of raw materials offsets the advance in the price of glycerine, or so nearly so that there is no advantage, except the ordinary profit realized from increased production.

J. R. Kennedy, perfumer for the United Perfume Company, Toronto, Ontario, was a recent visitor to New York.

Mr. A. D. Smack, of Thurston & Braidich, New York, and who left here on August 29 for a trip to the West, was in San Francisco on November 17, when he was entertained by Mr. Paul Rieger, state committeeman for California of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Mr. Smack found the Panama-Pacific Exposition a marvel of beauty and was enthusiastic about it, as well as the Golden Gate city. Mr. Rieger sent his best wishes to his numerous friends in the East by Mr. Smack.

Mr. Edward T. Beiser, author of the interesting article on "Contributions of the Chemist to the Perfumery and Essential Oil Industry," reprinted

on page 251 of this issue, is one of the progressive men in his profession. Mr. Beiser and his wife are spending the Christmas holidays with relatives in St. Louis, and in the new year he will join as a partner with Mr. Richard A. Misner, of the Misner Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich., important manufacturers of facial creams and other toilet preparations. The new firm will market a complete line of perfumes and toilet specialties for barbers and dealers.

Mr. Beiser was educated in St. Louis, where for several years he taught chemistry, assisting Dr. Cashen. In 1911 he was elected to membership in the American Chemical Society, later joining the Iowa section. For five years he worked as assistant perfumer for the Imperial Crown Perfume Co., St. Louis, having the good fortune to serve under Mr. Walter J. King. Seven years ago he was placed in charge of the laboratory of the August Kern Co., where he remained until 1910, at which time he went to Boone, Ia., where he established a general line of toilet articles for the F. W. Fitch Co., manufacturing perfumers. His new move to Detroit is an advancement in position that Mr. Beiser has won by faithful, intelligent and progressive delving into the chemistry and science of perfumes and cosmetics.

The House of Woodworth, Rochester, N. Y., sends us the first of the 1916 calendars. Its motif is an artistic scene in the boudoir of a young woman and the entire arrangement is both dainty and modest. "Reflection" might be a title for the pretty picture.

Mr. Thurlow S. Chandler and Mr. Ralph P. Robinson,



MR. R. M. KRAUSE.



MR. E. T. BEISER.

who look after the Boston interests of the Arthur Chemical Co., of New Haven, have sent to us their "Peg o' My Heart" Christmas and New Year greetings.

Mr. Harry V. Flamhaft has entered the employ of the F. W. Fitch Company, Boone, Ia., as perfumer.

Mr. Williard A. Walsh, Chicago, secretary and treasurer of Compagnie Morana, New York, was a recent visitor to New York with Mrs. Walsh, en route to Palm Beach, Fla., for the holidays.

Wm. H. Loveland Company, Binghamton, N. Y., has taken over the Keystone Products Company, Camden, N. J., according to reports that reach us just before going to press.

In the November issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*, Washington, D. C., is a well-illustrated article on page 455. Reference is made to the perfume industry of Grasse, and an engraving showing masses of roses being treated was made from a photograph taken at the works of Bruno Court.

The Marvette Laboratories, Rochester, N. Y., also known as the King Remedy Co., and the Pheno-Septol Co., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on December 10. The liabilities are given as \$58,083, and the assets as \$30,141. The failure is due to the increased prices of chemicals due to the war, it is claimed.

Mr. Camille Schwartz, counsel for Etablissements Minot, Paris, left for home on the *Lafayette*, December 11. He had been here several weeks and visited the perfumers in the metropolitan district in company with Mr. Augustus H. Bergmann, secretary of the Philip Munter Co., New York, American factors for the Minot concern. Mr. Schwartz says that the factory is in full operation, as some of the retired employees beyond the age of military service, have come back to their former places.

Mr. William Hull Wickham, a partner in the wholesale drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, New York, retired December 1, when the partnership agreement expired by limitation. A new partnership agreement has been signed and is now in effect so that the business of McKesson & Robbins is now being conducted as hitherto by the same firm, under the same name, the partners being five, instead of six in number as heretofore, consisting of Mr. John McKesson, Jr., Mr. George C. McKesson, Mr. Herbert D. Robbins, Mr. Irving McKesson, and Mr. Donald McKesson. Mr. Wickham was associated with McKesson & Robbins for forty-seven years. His retirement is due to ill health.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, through the co-operation of American consular officers, has completed a revision of the lists of importers and merchants located in Buenos Aires, Bahia, Blanca, and La Plata, Argentina. These lists form a supplement to the Trade Directory of South America, which was published in 1914 as a section of the new edition of the *World Trade Directory*.

In publishing the Trade Directory of South America, the Bureau was obliged to go to press without the list from Caracas, Venezuela. A revised directory for that city has been prepared by the American Consular Service, and is

presented in this supplement, together with a later list for La Guaira, Venezuela.

The wedding of Miss Clothilde Lueders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lueders, of Summit, N. J., to Harry Marcus Paulsen took place Saturday, December 18, in the ballroom of the Hotel Gotham, New York, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Knapp, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church at Summit, officiating. After an extended honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Paulsen will reside in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Heister, of Chicago, were recent visitors to New York. Mr. Heister is a member of the firm of Graham Bros. & Co., the Chicago soap-makers.

Mr. H. H. Bartold, the genial Chicago manager for George Lueders & Co., New York, gladdened the city for a few days recently.

Peerless Tube Company, 79 Murray street, New York, has just finished a 60-foot building in the rear of its factory in Bloomfield, N. J., and has purchased a plot 100 x 120, adjoining these buildings, on which will be erected a two-story daylight factory in which pure tin decorated collapsible tubes will be manufactured.

Mr. Louis K. Liggett, president of the United Drug Company, has been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass.

The United Drug Co., of Boston, has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock and an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common; also, the regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4 per cent on the preferred stock, all payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

Proxies aggregating 90 per cent of the outstanding stock were voted December 14 in favor of the plan for a consolidation of the Riker & Hegeman Company and the United Drug Company. This included the vote of the Corporation for Riker & Hegeman Stock. Despite the large majority in favor of the consolidation it was found necessary to adjourn for final decision until December 23. It was said that the delay was due to legal reasons.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received a communication from the officials of Porto Rico, announcing that the Insular Government Free Bureau of Information, whose purpose is the promotion of commerce and agriculture in the island, will at any time give information, gratis, to merchants and manufacturers of the United States who wish to extend their trade to Porto Rico. Communications should be addressed to G. F. Correa, Chief of Insular Government Bureau of Information, San Juan, P. R.

Appreciates Value of The American Perfumer

Editor American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review:
I have much pleasure in enclosing herewith an express order for \$1.50, covering our annual subscription.

I would just like to say that there is not a publication that we subscribe to, and we subscribe to a great many in different parts of the world, that I appreciate and derive so much benefit from as THE AMERICAN PERFUMER.

PALMER'S LIMITED,

R. MINTY, Mng. Director.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, PRICE LISTS, ETC.

LA PARFUMERIE MODERNE.—Our sanctum has again been gladdened by the arrival of several numbers of our esteemed contemporary, *La Parfumerie Moderne*. We have received the May-November, 1914, special number, and the July, 1914-July, 1915, issue, and also the August-October, 1915, issue. Because of the fact that all the members of the firm of Gattefossé & Fils who publish the journal are at the front, it is of course difficult to maintain any semblance of regularity in the publication of this excellent journal. The special number contains the full report of the Perfumery Salon at the International Exposition at Lyons in 1914.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS, published at Washington, D. C., by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has appeared in new and much improved form, making it much more convenient for busy men to handle and peruse. The editor, Louis E. Van Norman, has hit the gait of usefulness in his comprehensive presentation of the topics treated in this beneficial to trade publication.

BULLETIN MENSUEL, for October, 1915, published under the auspices of the Syndicat Général des Produits Chimiques has come to hand, with a varied assortment of contents relating to the chemical industry.

UNGERER'S BULLETIN AND PRICE LIST, December, 1915, Ungerer & Co., 273 Pearl street, New York.—This number contains several interesting special articles relating to essential oils, cosmetics, vanilla cultivation, etc. Experiments in testing the purity of Oil of Geranium Rose African are chronicled and there is an article on "The Relation of Perfumes to Music," in addition to a paper on "The Detection and Determination of Ethyl and Methyl Alcohols." There are shorter items of an informative nature. The wholesale price list of Ungerer Co. is included and quotes Hughes Aine's perfume products, floressences, resinaromes hyperesences, volatile oils, Chuit, Naef & Co.'s synthetic and aromatic chemicals, Allen's volatile oils, Swiss fruit flavors, German star colors, etc.

TALCUM PUFF CO., Bush Terminal Building No. 5, Brooklyn, N. Y.—The 1916 Campaign Book of this company tells vividly in black and colors of the advertising program made for the new year to push Air-Float talcum powder. With the fac-similes of advertisements reproduced it must make a powerful appeal to retailers to handle the goods manufactured by the company.

"PROGRESSIVE PERFUMERY," Van Dyk & Co., New York, S. Isermann, editor.—The latest issue of this bright little visitor to our office contains the editor's monthly message, which is devoted to the M. P. A.'s fight against oppressive war taxes on perfumes and cosmetics, besides comment on other timely topics.

ASSOCIATION NEWS, Vol. 1, No. 12, December, 1915.—Published by the Barbers Supply Dealers' Association.—This issue is largely devoted to a reprint of the protest made by the Manufacturing Perfumers Association against the stamp tax.

ARABOL MFG. CO., 100 William street, New York, in its December announcement directs particular attention to the merits of graeffolin, a paste especially prepared for the purpose of pasting labels on tin with a fast grip and without discoloration.

Every manufacturer of perfumes and toilet preparations should prepare for an earnest and vigorous campaign in Congress against the war revenue tax.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Jefferson Powder and Soap Co., Louisville, Ky., with \$27,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by D. L. Hardesty, John M. Buford, C. W. Mentzendorff, C. C. Bosworth and J. H. Haag.

Amole Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., \$12,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by H. H. Woolforth and others.

Hercules Chemical Co., Albany, N. Y., to manufacture soaps and chemical solutions, \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated.

Purity Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., to manufacture soaps and washing compounds, \$2,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by S. L. Burris, F. H. Lindsley and S. S. Burris.

Fred E. West Co., Binghamton, N. Y., tea, coffee, spices, toilet articles, groceries, \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by F. M. Newbury, Fred E. West and Robert S. Riker, 32 Davis street, Binghamton.

Weed Chocolate Co., Buffalo, N. Y., confectionery, toilet goods, ornaments, \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by William H. Means, Harry H. Stacey and William W. Weed, all of Buffalo.

Orford Soap Co., Manchester, Conn., capital stock \$350,000, has been incorporated, to begin on \$1,000.

Great Eastern Soap Corporation, New York City, \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by John S. Dorian, Allen W. Hexamer and Ethel M. Brockway, Manhattan.

James H. & Andrew Welch, Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York City, to manufacture and refine oils, greases, soaps, perfumes, talc, etc., \$25,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by J. Preyer, 213 West 120th street, New York City; A. L. Welch and E. A. Welch, East Orange, N. J.

Hike-Dirt Co., Franklin, Pa., to manufacture soaps and cleaning compounds, \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Gus H. May, Albert Osborn and H. F. Grant.

E-Ze Products Co., New York, to make soaps, cleaning fluid, perfumes, drugs, chemicals, \$200,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by John A. Walsh, Henry P. Wood and J. Lawrence Bradlee, 3 West 14th street.

Diamond Carbonating Co., New York, to make machinery for the manufacture of carbonated beverages, \$100,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Horace A. Wheeler, Stanley C. Fowler and William T. Wheeler.

Corn Supplies Co., Syracuse, New York, to make popcorn, peanuts, gum, candy machines, \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Eugene B. Howell, T. D. Mooney and Emmet Cornell, Syracuse.

McCormick & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, by Willoughby M. McCormick, Roberdeau A. McCormick, William A. Reinhard and William L. Bean.

Webster Chemical Co., St. Paul, Minn., to deal in drugs, chemicals, perfumes, etc., capital stock \$50,000, has been incorporated by C. F. Noyes, E. H. Cutler and W. W. Cutler.

Lynch-Manning Co., Boston, Mass., to manufacture oils, greases, soaps, etc., \$41,000 capital, has been incorporated by Charles F. Lynch, president; Lillian F. Manning, 100 School street, Watertown, treasurer, and J. H. Liverman.

Every flavoring extract manufacturer not now a member should hasten to join the F. E. M. A. See page 257.

IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

BRAYSHAW, ABRAHAM, of the Mexican Amole Soap Co., Peoria, Ill., December, 1911.

CURTIS, T. M., drug broker, New York, December, 1911.

DOHME, LOUIS, Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, December, 1910.

FRENCH, HASTINGS L., secretary of the Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O., December, 1914.

HALL, JOHN, father of George Hall, of the United Perfume Co., Boston, Mass., December, 1909.

HEMPSTEAD, WILLIAM S., soaps, New London, Conn., December, 1907.

HINCHMAN, CHARLES C., Michigan Drug Co., Detroit, Mich., December, 1908.

HORNER, MAJOR JAMES BROWN, essential oils, New York City, December, 1914.

HOTCHKISS, CALVIN, son of the president of the H. G. H. Essential Oil Co., Lyons, N. Y., December, 1911.

KEMP, COL. HORACE G., of L. H. Kemp & Son, soap manufacturers, Cambridge, Mass., December, 1914.

LAMME, MAXWELL V., of the Coffin-Redington Co., San Francisco, Cal., December, 1913.

MCCLUNE, HARRY S., salesman for W. & H. Walker, soaps, Pittsburgh, Pa., December, 1910.

RAMSDALL, CLIFFORD, of Daggett & Ramsdell, New York City, December, 1911.

ROBINSON, FREDERICK A., soap manufacturer, Malden, Mass., December, 1907.

ROCKHILL, WILLIAM WOODVILLE, former United States Ambassador, cousin of Clayton Rockhill, of Rockhill & Viator, New York, December, 1914.

THOMAS, CHARLES, director of Christopher Thomas Bros., soaps, Bristol, Eng., December, 1909.

WEISZ, CHARLES, drug broker, previously with McKesson & Robbins, New York City, December, 1912.

WRIGLEY, WILLIAM, of the Wrigley Manufacturing Co., soaps, Philadelphia, Pa., December, 1909.

Abel Gattefossé, of Lyons.

In the August-October issue of *La Parfumerie Moderne* we learn to our regret of the death of Abel Gattefossé,

commercial director of Gattefossé & Fils, Lyons, France. Mr. Gattefossé joined the colors in November, 1914, in the artillery branch. Two brothers of our deceased friend, Messrs. Maurice R. and Robert G., are in the army, the former in Northern France, and the latter in the expeditionary army in the Balkans.

Pierre Girard.

Pierre Girard, of Grasse, France, who has been connected with Bruno Court for 15 years, died as a result

of a wound received in battle. Mr. Girard went to the front at the beginning of the hostilities, and was soon wounded. After several months in a hospital at Chartres,

and a short furlough with his family he returned to the trenches near Souain, where he met his end.

Obituary Notes.

George Strauss, manager of the metropolitan district for Lehn & Fink, New York, died October 30 aged 68 years. Mr. Strauss was born in Germany. He was with the house of Lehn & Fink for 40 years, and had many friends in the essential oil trade.

William Morton Massey, of New York City, and one of the founders of the business of the Caswell-Massey Company, died December 1, in London, England, where he had been living, in ill health most of the time, for the last eight years, following his retirement. He was 74 years old.

James H. Welch, for half a century identified with the soap materials business in New York City, died on November 21 at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., at the age of 82 years.

Charles I. Cragin, formerly head of the Dobbins Soap Co., died December 15 in Philadelphia. He was stricken with pneumonia just as he and his wife were preparing to go to Florida for the winter.

SOAP BERRY OF ECUADOR.

The jaboncello, or soap-berry tree (*Sapindus saponaria*), grows in the humid parts of western Ecuador, says Consul General Frederic W. Goding, Guayaquil. It attains a height of about 50 feet and has wide-spreading branches and immense quantities of fruit of the size and shape of cherries. The nearly transparent yellowish skin and pulp surrounding the round black seeds are so saponaceous as to be used instead of soap by many people of Ecuador, being equivalent to more than 50 times their weight of that material.

The hard, polished seeds have been used extensively in Spain and England for waistcoat buttons, for they are very durable and seldom break. They are used also for beads.

Although considerable quantities of the berry are utilized locally, tons of them rot on the ground every year, there being as yet little foreign demand for them. Since they contain a large percentage of saponin, they should be of value in the manufacture of soap.

Specimens of soap berries from Ecuador may be seen at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its branch offices.

ESSENTIAL OILS IN PLANTS.

Formation of essential oil in *Ocimum basilicum* in different intensities of light. V. Lubimenko and M. Novikoff. In order to investigate the influence of light upon the accumulation of essential oils in plants some shading experiments were carried out on sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum*). The experimental field, which has a southern exposure, was divided into four equal parts, one of which was left uncovered while the others had horizontal cloth shades stretched above them at a height of one meter from the soil. The texture of the cloth varied with each plot and was such that the threads only represented 10, 25 and 50 per cent. of the surface, respectively. The plants, when in full bloom, were extended by distillation in a current of steam. As the illumination decreased, the water content of the plants gradually increased and the stems grew longer. The greatest amount of vegetative growth, however, occurred with 10 per cent. shading only; when the shading was increased to 50 per cent. the development of the plant was seriously affected. The production of essential oils was favored by increasing shade, but as the production per unit area also depends on the total yield of dry matter, the largest amount of essential oil would be obtained with 10 per cent. shading and not with 50 per cent. shading.



ABEL GATTEFOSSÉ.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS



1144347



87658

BEAUTY-GLO

80816

RIEDEL

79462



43088

DENTAKLEEN

83107



81466

CHERRY BLOSSOM

87228



79805

FIDELITY



71524



82446



87171

RACARMA

82249

P AND G
THE WHITE
NAPHTHA SOAP

86406



86259



82623

"HUBEN"

88598



88847

El Moro

88723



88867



88704



88652

CLÉONE

87440

LUNEEK

88065



WILD ROSE

87004

Germaine

88940

P. & M.

89146



89329

GOLDEN

89361

ROSE & JULIET

89369

Oristo

89950

Flysia

89954



89383



89759



89713

YU-KA-LIN

90274

Koolpa

89823



89499

FACIAL

89545

MURILLA

89921

"GLAZO"

89746

SILMERINE

89457

JABON CANAL

89671



89353

TROPICALINE

89776



90032



90325



89459



89800



ELK BRAND

89833

Repeat

89603

PUSSYWILLOW

90370

SENRECO

90368

TULANE

89923



90649



89784



90127



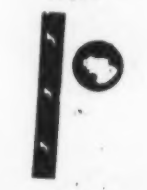
90469



90570

Ruvia

90605



88950

NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade Mark Registrations Applied For," and are those for which registration has been provisionally granted.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.

Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

PATENT GRANTED.

1,164,397.—METHOD OF SOLIDIFYING SOAP. William D. Richardson, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 3, 1915. Serial No. 11,903.

The herein described method of forming normally solid material into cakes or bars, which consists in forcing the material while in a more or less plastic state and under suitable pressure through an orifice and introducing it into a cold fluid adapted to suddenly chill the material and render it solid before the same loses its shape.

TRADE MARK REGISTRATIONS GRANTED.

107,549.—Olive oil.—Crestetto Bros. & Co., Oakland, Cal. Filed April 23, 1915. Serial No. 86,130. Published August 17, 1915.

107,556.—Face Powder.—Mina Kline, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed April 3, 1915. Serial No. 85,673. Published June 1, 1915.

107,570.—Certain Named Foods.—The Cabell Company, Baltimore, Md.

Filed July 3, 1915. Serial No. 87,731. Published September 21, 1915.

107,577.—Certain Named Foods.—Mayfield Company, Tyler, Tex.

Filed June 22, 1915. Serial No. 87,502. Published September 21, 1915.

107,581.—Certain Named Foods. No-Vary Products Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Filed March 22, 1915. Serial No. 85,317. Published August 24, 1915.

107,589.—Teas, Coffees and Flavoring Extracts for Foods.—Vinnedge Coffee Company, Fort Worth, Tex.

Filed April 12, 1915. Serial No. 85,911. Published August 3, 1915.

107,625.—Compound Hair Tonic.—John Meletis, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Filed June 22, 1915. Serial No. 87,501. Published October 5, 1915.

107,640.—Flavoring Extract for Food Purposes.—Bert E. Sellers, St. Louis, Mo.

Filed June 24, 1915. Serial No. 87,577. Published September 28, 1915.

107,668.—Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash.—Harry A. Kramer, Oil City, Pa.

Filed August 2, 1915. Serial No. 88,363. Published October 5, 1915.

107,139.—Toilet Preparations.—Namely, Perfumes and Talcum Powders.—Arly, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Filed July 3, 1915. Serial No. 87,726. Published August 31, 1915.

107,202.—Toilet Waters, Colognes, Perfumes and Toilet Powders.—Riker & Hegeman Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed November 21, 1914. Serial No. 82,754. Published August 31, 1915.

107,225.—Mouth Wash.—Zinol Chemical Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Filed July 26, 1915. Serial No. 88,224. Published August 31, 1915.

107,227.—Soap. The Gardener Pine Needle Extract Company, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

Filed May 26, 1915. Serial No. 86,902. Published August 17, 1915.

107,228.—Face Powder.—Adolph Klar, New York, N. Y.

Filed March 12, 1915. Serial No. 85,115. Published September 7, 1915.

107,255.—Toilet Preparation for the Treatment of the Hair and Scalp.—Arnold Froidevaux, New York, N. Y.

Filed August 3, 1915. Serial No. 88,385. Published September 7, 1915.

107,256.—Olive Oil. Egidio Gambogi & Co., Lucca, Italy.

Filed May 5, 1915. Serial No. 86,390. Published September 7, 1915.

107,265.—Detergent Cleanser.—John D. La Croix, Vincennes, Ind.

Filed May 28, 1915. Serial No. 86,964. Published August 17, 1915.

107,274.—Washing Fluid.—National Grocery Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Filed January 20, 1915. Serial No. 83,980. Published April 27, 1915.

107,279.—Tooth Powder.—The Pyorrhemedy Corporation, New York, N. Y.

Filed July 21, 1915. Serial No. 88,084. Published September 7, 1915.

107,284.—Handkerchief Extract Perfumes and Talcum Powder.—Riker & Hegeman Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed November 21, 1914. Serial No. 82,753. Published September 7, 1915.

107,291.—Soap of Pastelike Consistency.—The Skat Company, Hartford, Conn.

Filed January 27, 1915. Serial No. 84,147. Published August 17, 1915.

107,299.—Foot Relief Powders.—Francis B. Tucker, Kansas City, Mo.

Filed June 28, 1915. Serial No. 87,650. Published September 14, 1915.

107,350.—Soap.—Henry J. Kohl, Collingdale, Pa.

Filed August 15, 1914. Serial No. 80,587. Published October 20, 1914.

107,364.—Certain Named Foods.—National Tea Importing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Filed April 11, 1914. Serial No. 77,424. Published August 17, 1915.

107,389.—Hygienic Products of Perfumery Extracts and Toilet Waters, Face Powders and Pastes.—Sergent & Compagnie, Paris, France.

Filed July 1, 1914. Serial No. 79,474. Published September 14, 1915.

107,412.—Foot Bath Preparations.—The Bromo Remedy Company, Chicago, Ill.

Filed August 2, 1915. Serial No. 88,350. Published September 14, 1915.

107,417.—Detergent Preparations for Washing Clothes, Hand Cleanser, and Household scouring Preparation and Cleanser.—Equitable Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

Filed July 12, 1915. Serial No. 87,889. Published September 7, 1915.

107,435.—Toilet Soaps.—Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Filed July 12, 1913. Serial No. 71,676. Published December 16, 1913.

107,463.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations for Toilet Purposes.—Brunswick Drug Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

Filed August 6, 1915. Serial No. 88,453. Published September 28, 1915.

107,465.—Pharmaceuticals, viz., Mouth Washes.—Bloomington Bros., New York, N. Y.

Filed July 3, 1915. Serial No. 87,728. Published September 28, 1915.

107,470.—Tooth Paste.—Emecol Chemical Company, Asheville, N. C.

Filed April 19, 1915. Serial No. 86,033. Published May 18, 1915.

107,478.—Cotton Salad Oil Flavored with Olive Oil.—Joseph Petrocelli & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed February 3, 1913. Serial No. 68,287. Published November 3, 1914.

107,516.—Scouring Preparation in Finely-Divided Form for Household Use.—Fitzpatrick Bros., Chicago, Ill.

Filed January 6, 1915. Serial No. 83,694. Published March 16, 1915.

107,519.—Tooth Cleansers.—Holland Specialty Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
Filed August 24, 1915. Serial No. 88,785. Published September 28, 1915.

TRADE MARK REGISTRATION CANCELED.

34,594.—Certain Named Toilet Articles.—Quinn & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Registered May 1, 1900. Canceled October 27, 1915.

TRADE MARK REGISTRATION RENEWED.

12,799.—Laundry and Toilet Soap.—Lautz Bros. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Registered November 24, 1885. Renewed November 24, 1915.

PRINTS REGISTERED.

4,141.—Title: "Colgates." (For Shaving Stick, Powder and Cream.) Colgate & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed November 9, 1915.

LABELS REGISTERED.

18,872.—Title: "La Delilah Liquid Cold Cream." (For Cold Cream.) Lilla A. Webber, New York, N. Y. Filed July 26, 1915.

18,877.—Title: "Violet Elice." (For Talc.) A. B. Babcock Company, New York, N. Y. Filed July 24, 1915.

18,878.—Title: "Forest City." (For Flavoring Extracts.) Baker Extract Company, Springfield, Mass. Filed October 25, 1915.

18,879.—Title: "Imperial." (For Flavoring Extracts.) Baker Extract Company, Springfield, Mass. Filed October 25, 1915.

18,885.—Title: "Cabinet Brand." (For Vanilla Extract.) The Miller Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass. Filed October 25, 1915.

18,894.—Title: "Worths Brand." (For Flavoring Extracts.) Van Duzer Extract Company, Springfield, Mass. Filed October 25, 1915.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

43,088.—Hooplf & Alderson, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 18, 1909. Claims use since 1895.)—Nail enamel, salve and tint, nail-bleach powder and liquid, sunburns and all skin irritations, and cuticle ointment.

71,511.—Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco, Cal. (Filed July 3, 1913. Claims use since June 13, 1913.)—Flavoring extracts, olive oil.

71,524.—Arbuckle Brothers, New York, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill. (Filed July 5, 1913. Claims use since April 22, 1913.)—Tea, coffee, pepper, and flavoring extracts for foods.

79,462.—J. D. Riedel, Actiengesellschaft, Berlin-Brandenburg, Germany. (Filed June 30, 1914. Under ten-year proviso. Claims use since 1879.)—Musk, tonquin, nut, perfumeries, etc.

79,805.—Laughlin Fruit Refining Company, Los Angeles, Cal. (Filed July 15, 1914. Claims use since May 1, 1914.)—No claim being made for the use of the words "Citrus Cream."—Lotion for cleansing, softening and protecting the skin and scalp.

80,816.—B. Heller & Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed August 26, 1914. Claims use since August 1, 1914.)—Talcum powder, face powder, tooth powder, tooth paste, face cream, hair tonic, dandruff solution, medicinal tonic, witch hazel, eczema ointment, rectal suppository, female suppository, dyspepsia tablets, rheumatic tablets, cough syrup, pile ointment, worm wafers, laxatives, nerve pills, kidney pills and perfume extracts.

81,228.—McClelland-Ward Company, Decatur, Ill. (Filed September 12, 1914. Claims use since May 1, 1914.)—Flavoring extracts for foods, olive oil.

81,446.—Foley & Tucker Company, Mohawk, Mich. (Filed September 24, 1914. Claims use since April 1, 1911.)—Skin toilet lotion.

82,249.—R. A. Carmichael & Co., Detroit, Mich. (Filed October 29, 1914. Claims use since April, 1914.)—Perfumes, toilet waters, bay rum, toilet powders, liquid pow-

ders, sachet powders, toilet creams, bath oil, bath salt, almond meal, brilliantine, smelling salts, deodorant, rouge, nail powder, nail paste, nail bleach, nail enamel, tooth paste, tooth wash, depilatory, and eau de quinin hair tonic.

82,446.—New England Laboratory Company, Lynn, Mass. (Filed November 6, 1914. Claims use since August, 1909.)—Cold cream.

82,623.—Products Manufacturing Company, Oklahoma, Okla. (Filed November 16, 1914. Claims use since August 1, 1914.)—White floating soap.

83,107.—R. A. Carmichael & Co., Detroit, Mich. (Filed December 7, 1914. Claims use since June, 1914.)—Tooth pastes, tooth washes.

86,259.—Frank J. Bauman, Detroit, Mich. (Filed April 29, 1915. Claims use since December 1, 1914.)—Skin lotion.

86,406.—The Proctor & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Filed May 5, 1915. Claims use since January 1, 1905.)—Soap. (No claim is made to the words "The White Naphtha Soap.")

87,171.—Mentho-Listine Chemical Company, Houston, Texas. (Filed June 7, 1915. Claims use since May 1, 1913.)—A mouth wash and tooth paste. (The applicant, however, disclaims the right to the exclusive use of all the reading matter upon the drawing with the exception of the monogram "M. L. C." and "Mentho-Listine.")

87,540.—The Red Feather Company, New York, N. Y. Filed June 23, 1915. Claims use since January 1, 1915.)—Toilet water, talcum powder, perfumes and face powder.

87,688.—John H. Kindt, Chicago, Ill. (Filed July 1, 1915. Claims use since May 24, 1915.)—A detergent cleaning preparation in the form of powder tablets. (No claim is made to the words "Tip Top.")

88,065.—The Boyd Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Filed July 21, 1915. Claims use since July 10, 1915.)—Hair wash and hair tonic.

88,467.—The Omega Chemical Company, New York, N. Y. (Filed August 6, 1915. Claims use since November 22, 1913.)—A medicated soap.

88,595.—Huben Mfg. Company, New York, N. Y. (Filed August 13, 1915. Claims use since August 7, 1915.)—Soap.

88,655.—Stephens & Gilbreath, Albertville, Ala. (Filed August 16, 1915. Claims use since June 15, 1915.)—A soap compound.

88,704.—John H. Breck, Springfield, Mass. (Filed August 20, 1915. Claims use since August 1, 1915.)—Preparations for dandruff, falling hair and irritations of the scalp. (No claim being made for the words "The Breck Method Hair Treatment.")

88,784.—Harrah & Stewart Manufacturing Company, Des Moines, Ia. (Filed August 24, 1915. Claims use since May 10, 1915.)—Soap in paste form.

88,851.—Louis F. Christman, Jackson, Tenn. (Filed August 28, 1915. Claims use since April, 1915.)—A tooth paste.

88,867.—Emile A. Zatarain, New Orleans, La. (Filed August 28, 1915. Claims use since August, 1898.)—Salad oil, flavoring extracts.

88,923.—El Moro Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (Filed August 31, 1915. Claims use since March 1, 1913.)—A face rouge and powder.

88,940.—A. Bourjois & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed September, 1915. Claims use since November 28, 1913.)—Toilet powder.

88,950.—A. Bourjois & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed September 1, 1915. Claims use since November 28, 1913.)—Toilet powder.

89,004.—Holman Soap Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed September 3, 1915. Claims use since July, 1908.)—Cold creams, greaseless creams, peroxid creams, corylopsis cold creams, camphorated creams, witch hazel and lemon lotions, toilet waters, Florida waters, cucumber creams, almond creams, rouge, liquid shampoo, antiseptic tooth wash, tooth paste, hair tonic and dandruff remedy; talcum powders, face powders, bay rum lotions.

89,008.—Lamont, Corliss & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed September 3, 1915. Claims use since August 20, 1915.)—Flavorings for foods.

89,146.—G. Dan Morgan Kennels, Denton, N. C. (Filed September 11, 1915. Claims use since March 1, 1915.)—Dog soap.

89,329.—Standard Oil Company, Richmond, Cal. (Filed September 20, 1915. Claims use since July 10, 1915.)—Liquid petroleum. Also known as white oil, for use as a laxative; as a local application to the skin; also as a base for ointments and salves.

89,361.—J. Hungerford-Smith Company, Rochester, N. Y. (Filed September 21, 1915. Claims use since October 20, 1905.)—Flavoring syrup for non-alcoholic beverages.

89,369.—Crisi & Cerchione, New York, N. Y. (Filed September 22, 1915. Claims use since February 1, 1915.)—Olive oil.

89,383.—Charles Mandracchia, Corona, N. Y. (Filed September 22, 1915. Claims use since August 1, 1915.)—A preparation for the treatment of dandruff. (No claim being made for the term "Trade-Mark.")

89,393.—Jules Warnesson, Chicago, Ill. (Filed September 22, 1915. Claims use since 1885.)—A powdered preparation for making the hair gray; a preparation for whitening gold and discolored teeth, cold cream, a preparation for blocking out the teeth, blending powder, face powder, cork, liquid white for arms and neck, eyelash cosmetic, clown-white, face rouge, lip rouge and grease paints. (The picture being a portrait of the proprietor of the trade-mark.)

89,457.—Jay V. Daniels, Chicago, Ill. (Filed September 25, 1915. Claims use since January 1, 1915.)—A preparation for holding the hair in waves and curls.

89,489.—Pfau Chemical Company, Los Angeles, Cal. (Filed September 27, 1915. Claims use since November 4, 1913.)—Hair tonic.

89,499.—Ralph Dosset White, Conway, Ark. (Filed September 27, 1915. Claims use since August 1, 1915.)—Washing powders.

89,603.—William Atherton Kittredge, Tunkhannock, Pa. (Filed October 2, 1915. Claims use since August 27, 1915.)—Concentrated flavoring extracts for foods.

89,671.—John T. Stanley Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed October 5, 1915. Claims use since 1905.)—Soap. (Comprising the words "Jabon Canal," the exclusive use of the word "Jabon" not being claimed except in connection with the mark as shown in the drawing.)

89,713.—The Hygienic Products Company, Canton, Ohio. (Filed October 7, 1915. Claims use since April 25, 1911.)—Cleaning powder.

89,759.—Hart Sales Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed October 9, 1915. Claims use since August 23, 1915.)—A preparation for the purpose of cleansing and softening the skin. (No claim is made for the words "Toilet Cream.")

89,776.—The Tropical Pharmacal Company, New York, N. Y. (Filed October 9, 1915. Claims use since June, 1915.)—Tooth paste.

89,800.—Montgomery La Roche, New York, N. Y. (Filed October 11, 1915. Claims use since November 1, 1904.)—Tooth powder, mouth washes and lotions. (No claim is made to the word "Antiseptic.")

89,823.—Marietta D. Leiter, Syracuse, N. Y. (Filed October 12, 1915. Claims use since October 1, 1915.)—Hair tonic.

89,833.—Elk Soap Company, El Paso, Texas. (Filed Oct. 13, 1915. Claims use since August 24, 1915.)—Soap. (No claim is made to the word "Brand.")

89,845.—The Andrew Jergens Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Filed October 14, 1915. Claims use since 1893.)—Toilet soaps.

89,921.—Frederick J. McMurtrie, Detroit, Mich. (Filed October 18, 1915. Claims use since May 27, 1915.)—Food flavoring extracts.

89,946.—The Glazo Company, Fort Wayne, Ind. (Filed October 19, 1915. Claims use since August 15, 1914.)—A nail enamel and beautifier.

89,950.—Oristo Chemical Company, Grand Rapids, Minn. (Filed October 19, 1915. Claims use since January 1, 1915.)—A dentifrice and mouth wash.

89,953.—Annie E. Rael, Washington, D. C. (Filed October 16, 1915. Claims use since June 22, 1915.)—Dentifrice.

89,954.—A. Bourjois & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed October 20, 1915. Claims use since March 3, 1915.)—Toilet powder.

90,032.—William F. Lott, Washington, D. C. (Filed October 22, 1915. Claims use since November 1, 1913.)—Hair tonic and face cream.

90,127.—Margaret Ruppert, Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed October 26, 1915. Claims use since September 1, 1913.)—A preparation that removes superfluous hair from the face or body without injury to the skin.

90,274.—Johnson-Enderle-Pauley Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Filed November 1, 1915. Claims use since January 1, 1905.)—Mouth, throat and tooth wash.

90,325.—Fred Harvey, Inc., Kansas City, Mo. (Filed November 2, 1915. Claims use since September 9, 1915.)—Extract perfume, toilet cream, toilet water, talcum powder, rouge, face powder and sachet powder.

90,368.—The Sentanel Remedies Company, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. (Filed November 2, 1915. Claims use since July 8, 1915.)—Tooth paste.

90,370.—Henry Tetlow Company, Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed November 2, 1915. Claims use since October 27, 1915.)—Face powder.

90,387.—Herman C. G. Luyties, St. Louis, Mo. (Filed November 3, 1915. Claims use since October 5, 1915.)—Perfume, toilet water, face powder and talcum powder.

90,469.—Daggett & Ramsdell, New York, N. Y. (Filed November 6, 1915. Claims use since June 1, 1915.)—Face powder.

90,570.—Taylor O. Timberlake, Washington, D. C. (Filed November 10, 1915. Claims use since September 6, 1915.)—A mouth wash, an antiseptic, prophylactic astringent for pyorrhea, bleeding gums, and the like; in addition to being employed for general use.

90,605.—Gerhard Mennen Chemical Company, Newark, N. J. (Filed November 12, 1915. Claims use since September 15, 1915.)—A cream deodorant.

90,649.—Edward W. Golden, East Boston, Mass. (Filed November 15, 1915. Claims use since February 1, 1915.)—A hair restorer.

TRADE MARKS IN ENGLAND.

(From the Trade-Marks Journal.)

"EESPEDE" for foot-powder. "VELBLOOM" for complexion-powder. "VELSAVON" for soap-powder. By S. Matthews & Co., Ltd., 19-21 Farringdon street, E. C. 366,461/2/3.

"LUXEMOL" for perfumery, etc. By Actons, 10 Corn Market, Worcester. 366,551.

"ICYCLONE" for perfumery, etc. By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham. 366,650.

"PREMO" for perfumery, etc. By Sophie Cotof, 7 New Turnstile, High Holborn, W. C. 366,673.

"PREMO" for concentrated essence and essential oils. By Sophie Cotof, 7 New Turnstile, W. C. 366,697.

"FALSTAFF" for perfumery, etc. By R. J. Reuter, 5-7 Denman street, W. 366,737.

"OREN" for alcoholic essences. By Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., 95a Southworth street, S. E. 366,188. (Associated.)

"KALOSAN" for toilet goods. By the British Drug Houses, Ltd., 22-30 Graham street, N. 366,270.

"FLEUROL" for hair-wash. By Celina Fuhrel, 16 and 17 Devonshire Square, E. C. 366,547.

"BLONDOL" for perfumery, etc. By Vinolia Co., Ltd., 37-38 Upper Thames street, E. C. 366,331. (Associated.)

"SARACEN" for perfumery, etc. By B. W. S. Palmer, Kelvin Grove, Churchdown, Gloucestershire. 366,608.

"THE BANTAM" for hair combs. By the North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Fountainbridge, Edinburgh. 366,779.

"VALMETSOL" for a dental solution. By S. E. Valentine, 115 Fore street, Kingsbridge, Devon. 366,297.

"BITROL," "BITRO" and "KURANIUM" for perfumery, etc. By M. F. Pratt, 212 and 214 Great Portland street, W. 366,911, 367,118 (Associated), 367,208.

"THRIVALENE" for a hair-preparation. By Whittaker & Frost, Ltd., 65 Ayres Road, Old Trafford, Manchester. 366,932.

"PANACHE" in facsimile writing; for perfumery, etc. By J. S. Collins, 38 Electric avenue, Brixton, S. W. 367,054.

"BORADERMA" for perfumery, etc. By G. W. Goodwin & Son, Ordsall Lane Soap Works, Manchester. 367,140.

"VEVAX" on circular device with monogram "R. J. R."; for dog-soap. By R. J. Reuter, 5-7 Denman street, W. 367,013.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

AZORES.

SOAP.—Consul Walter H. Schulz, St. Michaels, says: Inquiries have been received at this consulate regarding American soaps. An article comparing favorably with an English product known as Sunlight Soap, seems to be in demand. About \$75,000 worth of soaps, including the toilet variety, are imported by the Azores annually. Samples of the most popular local brands will be sent to American firms interested in the market. Such firms are invited also to submit samples of their products for the commercial exhibit of the St. Michael's consulate. Only cheap and moderate-priced articles should be sent, as the market can not absorb others. A cold-water laundry soap, it is suggested, would have a good sale, as clothes are not boiled by a majority in the washing process.

All samples should be sent through the mails, divided in small parcels and plainly marked with the word "samples," and addressed "American Consulate, St. Michael's, Azores."

CHINA.

PERFUMERY AND SOAP.—Consul Fred D. Fisher gives the imports of soap at Tientsin in 1914 as follows: Bar, \$101,044, an increase of \$12,000; toilet and fancy, \$80,765, a decrease of \$26,000.

Consul General Thomas Sammons, at Shanghai, reports these imports for 1914: Perfumery, \$85,721, a decrease of \$58,000; soap, bar, toilet and fancy, \$1,044,804, a decrease of \$157,000; toilet requisites, \$87,387, a decrease of \$31,000.

DOMINICA.

PERFUMERY.—For 1914 the imports of perfumery and allied substances into the Dominican Republic amounted to \$27,165, of which 50 per cent. was of French manufacture. The imports from France were valued at \$14,338, those from the United States \$5,707, and that from Germany \$2,296. Great Britain sent over \$438 worth, which was less than the share falling to Spain, namely, \$608. The total for the previous year amounted to \$43,776, so that 1914 showed a considerable falling off.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

TRADE.—Consul B. S. Rairden, at Batavia, Java, reports that his district in 1914 imported toilet soap worth \$15,444 from the United States. The principal perfumery imports were as follows: From the Netherlands, \$219,666; from Germany, \$206,173; from France, \$16,038; from Japan, \$18,202; from Great Britain, \$14,530. The chief soap imports were: From the Netherlands, \$225,071; from Great Britain, \$203,814; from Germany, \$49,056. Among the exports to the United States in 1914 were the following: Cassia, \$96,033; citronella oil, \$42,017, both being somewhat larger than in 1913.

FRENCH EAST AFRICA.

ESSENTIAL OILS AND VANILLA.—The exports of geranium and other volatile oils from Reunion in 1914 amounted to \$438,531 in value, an increase of about \$12,000. The vanilla exports were \$117,142, a falling off from the previous year of \$220,000. There are usually no exports from Reunion to the United States, though a large quantity of vanilla from this island is purchased by American firms from the French market.

FRANCE.

KILLED IN ACTION.—Lieutenant René Perez, son of Mr. Perez-Henrique, of Th. Mühlethaler, Nyon, Switzerland, was killed in a recent action in Champagne. He was a graduate of the College of Grasse and had a good position with an important English house. He was a sergeant in a territorial regiment when the war began and was later

(Continued on page 272.)

THE MARKET.

A noteworthy and growing scarcity of almost all spices and of the essential oils distilled therefrom as well as of numerous other aromatic substances of Oriental and Italian origin has constituted the principal development in the supply markets within the month. This shortage, which has become especially pronounced in such Italian goods as orris root, bergamot and orange oils and in such East Indian and Chinese commodities as sandalwood, anise, cassia and other spice oils, has been due chiefly to a serious curtailment of shipping facilities from Italy and the Orient resulting from a recent withdrawal of numerous vessels from the merchant marine service and their conversion into auxiliary cruisers and transport ships of Great Britain and Italy. Export taxes, imposed upon all goods produced in British colonies, have also augmented the uplift in East Indian products and the contraction of the transportation service from Italy and the Far East generally has more than offset, as a market factor, a refutation of the recently reported closing of the Suez Canal, which, it was feared, would necessitate the shipment of many Oriental goods around the Cape of Good Hope and a consequent material delay in the arrival of commodities in consuming countries. A further lowering of spot stocks without much prospect for replenishment within the near future, has also been noted in Russian, German, Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish goods.

An unrelieved scarcity of all coal tar products, and especially of phenol derivatives among the synthetic aromatics, has brought about more extensive absorption of existing stocks of the natural essences, such as genuine leaf wintergreen oil or gaultheria; bitter almond oil, true mustard oil and real sassafras oil, in place of the artificial substitutes for these essences, which are increasingly difficult to obtain as supplies of chemically pure carbolic acid are being reduced to meager proportions.

About the only noteworthy exception to the upward tendency in price movements of late has been in thymol, which has been offered off heavily as stocks here have been permitted to accumulate moderately, with a diminution of buying operations and as producers in Japan has modified their views.

All grades of alcohol have been advanced sharply, in consequence of recent large purchases by foreign consumers and the inability of domestic distillers to meet all demands. The uplift in wood or methyl and in denatured descriptions has been even greater than that in the ethyl grades, but the rise has been sharp in all directions and is likely to proceed still further.

Glycerine, after being advanced five cents more for the chemically pure grade, to a basis of 65 cents in drums for domestic manufacturers' output, has been offered at concessions of 2 1-2 and 5 cents by second hands and is now available at 60 cents for "outside" lots, though generally held by the American makers at 62 1-2 cents. The other distilled variety, known as "dynamite," has been sold down to 55 cents for spot goods and contracts have just been placed for January delivery at 48 cents, as the demand for this grade has slackened of late and weakened the entire market slightly. Crude grades, while still scarce, are also being offered at lower levels than prevailed a month ago, but the requirements in soap and saponification descriptions are still sufficient to keep very active the demand for lard, tallow, whale oil, cottonseed oil and other relatively cheap vegetable oils, from which fair percentages of soap glycerine are being extracted.

Among other articles in the supply list which have been marked up sharply of late have been liquid styrax, bal-

(Continued on page 272.)

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(The following quotations are those made by local dealers, but are subject to revision without notice because of the unstable conditions created by the European War)

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Almond Bitter.....per lb..	\$10.50-11.00
" F. F. P. A.....	11.50-12.00
" Artificial.....	5.50-6.00
" Sweet True.....	1.00-1.10
" Peach-Kernel.....	.50-.60
Amber, Crude.....	.40-.50
" Rectified.....	.60-.70
Anise.....	1.25
" Lead free.....	1.50
Bay, Porto Rico.....	3.25-3.50
Bay.....	2.60
Bergamot, 35%-36%.....	3.50
Birch (Sweet).....	4.25-4.50
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50
Cade.....	.35
Cajeput.....	1.00
Camphor, Japanese.....	.18-.20
Caraway Seed.....	2.30-2.50
Cardomom.....	32.00
Carvol.....	3.00-3.10
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical..	1.20
" Lead free.....	1.30
" Redistilled.....	1.50
Cedar, Leaf.....	.55
" Wood.....	.20-.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	14.00-15.00
Citronella, Ceylon.....	.50-.55
" Java.....	1.10
Cloves.....	1.50
Copaiba.....	1.00
Coriander.....	15.00
Croton.....	1.00
Cubebs.....	3.00
Erigeron.....	1.20
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.65
Fennel, Sweet.....	4.00
Geranium, African.....	4.00
" Bourbon.....	3.50
" Turkish.....	3.25
Ginger.....	6.00
Gingergrass.....	2.00
Hemlock.....	.60
Juniper Berries, twice rect..	4.00
Kananga, Java.....	3.00
Lavender, English.....	21.00
" Fleurs.....	4.25-4.50
" (Spike).....	1.25-1.40
Lemon.....	1.15-1.20
Lemongrass.....	.90
Limes, expressed.....	3.00
" distilled.....	2.50
Linaloe.....	2.50
Mace, distilled.....	1.00
Mustard Seed, gen.....	14.00
" artificial.....	12.00
Mirbane, rect.....	.40-.50

Neroli petale.....	\$50.00-60.00
" artificial.....	22.00-25.00
Nutmeg.....	1.00
Opoponax.....	8.00
Orange, bitter.....	2.50
" sweet.....	2.10-2.25
Origanum.....	.40-.60
Orris Root, concrete.. (oz.)	6.00
" " absolute.. (oz.)	40.00-45.00
Patchouly.....	9.00
Pennyroyal.....	2.00
Peppermint.....	2.30-2.50
Petit Grain, South American	2.75
" " French.....	9.00
Pimento.....	1.75
Rose.....	10.00-12.00
Rosemary, French.....	.85-1.00
" Spanish.....	.75
Rue.....	4.00
Sandalwood, East India....	6.75-7.00
" West India....	1.50
Sassafras, artificial.....	.35
" natural.....	.75
Savin.....	3.00
Spearmint.....	1.75
Spruce.....	.60
Tansy.....	3.00
Thyme, red.....	1.50
" white.....	1.65
Vetivert, Bourbon.....	12.00
" Indian.....	35.00-40.00
Wintergreen, genuine.....	5.00
Wormwood.....	2.50
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon.....	25.00-30.00
" " Manila.....	30.00-40.00

AROMATIC CHEMICALS.

Amyl Salicylate.....	5.00
Anethol.....	3.00
Anisic Aldehyde.....	4.50
Benzyl Acetate.....	10.00
" Benzoate.....	10.00
Cinnamic Acid.....	nom.
" Alcohol.....	8.00
" Aldehyde.....	nom.
Citral.....	3.50
Citronellol.....	16.00-24.00
Cumarin, natural.....	7.00
" artificial.....	8.50
Diphenylmethane.....	3.00
Diphenyl-oxide.....	3.25
Eucalyptol.....	1.00
Eugenol.....	3.00
Geraniol.....	5.00
Heliotropine.....	4.50

Iso-Eugenol.....	\$4.00
Linalool.....	6.00
Linalyl Acetate.....	8.00
Methyl Anthanilate.....	9.50
" Salicylate.....	4.25-4.50
Musk Ambrette.....	30.00
" Ketone.....	35.00
" Xylene.....	10.00
Phenylacetaldehyde.....	25.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol.....	25.00
Safrol.....	.40-.50
Terpineol.....	1.00
Thymol.....	14.00
Vanillin.....(oz.)	.65

BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura...	1.50
" " Para.....	.75-.80
Vanilla Beans, Mexican....	4.00-6.00
" " " Cut.....	3.25-3.50
" " Bourbon.....	2.50-3.00
" " Tahiti.....	1.75

SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black.....(oz.)	15.00-20.00
" gray.....	25.00-27.50
Chalk precipitated.....	.10
Civet, horns.....(oz.)	2.50
Cologne Spirit.....(gal.)	2.75-3.10
Menthol.....	3.50
Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
" " grain.....	25.00-30.00
" " Tonquin, pods.....	19.00
" " grains.....	25.00-30.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.18
" " powd. and gran.....	.20
Talc, Italian.....(ton)	32.00-35.00
" French.....	25.00-30.00
" Domestic.....	15.00-25.00

SOAP MATERIALS.

Cocoonut oil, Cochin, 15½@16c;	
Ceylon, 13¾@14¾c.	
Cottonseed oil, crude tanks, 55c. gal.;	
refined, 8.20@8.35c.	
Grease, brown, 5½@5¾c.; yellow,	
6½@7½c.; white, 7¾@8¼c.	
Olive oil, denatured, 90@92c.	
" " foots, prime, 9¼@9½c.	
Palm oil, Lagos, 8½@8¾c.; red,	
prime, 8¼@8½c.	
Peanut, 66@72c.	
Rosin, water white, \$7.75.	
Soya Bean oil, 7½@7¾c.	
Tallow, city 8½c. (hhd.).	
Chemicals, borax, 5¾@6½c.; caustic	
soda, 74@76 p. c., 5¼@5½c.	

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 270.)

promoted to a lieutenancy for bravery in action. His father made a brief visit to the United States in July, 1914.

Mr. Pierre Cunisset-Carnot, grandson of the late President Carnot, of France, has been mentioned a second time in orders of the day for gallantry. As an artillery observer in a very exposed position during the battle of Champagne he furnished information of the greatest value. Mr. Cunisset is a brother-in-law of Mr. George Chiris, of Antoine Chiris & Jeancard Fils.

GERMANY.

SCARCITY OF OILS.—Dr. Freund contributes to the *Pharmaceutische Zentralhalle* an article dealing with the difficulty of obtaining supplies of raw material for soap-manufacture. He suggests beech-nut oil as a cheap indigenous substitute for cocoanut oil, which is at present unobtainable. The Minister of Public Works, in response to an appeal by the War Committee for controlling supplies of animal and vegetable oils and fats, has ordered that sunflower-seeds shall be collected. The seeds will be purchased, in the first instance, by stationmasters and railway officials.

IRELAND.

TOILET ARTICLES.—Consul Hunter Sharp, Belfast, says that there is an excellent opportunity for American manufacturers of toilet articles to extend their trade in Belfast. When the European supply of various goods in this line was cut off, Japanese manufacturers obtained a portion of the trade. Lists of wholesale druggists in Belfast may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its branch offices. Refer to file No. 68,961.

JAPAN.

TRADE.—Vice-Consul General H. C. Huggins, at Yokohama, reports these imports into Japan in 1914: Volatile oils, \$357,951, a decrease of \$11,000; perfumed waters, \$100,817, a drop of \$41,000; soap, perfumed, \$43,828, a decrease of \$48,000; other soap, \$60,681, a falling off of \$18,000; toilet powders and tooth pastes, \$39,413, a decrease of \$11,000.

Japan's exports for 1914 on the following items showed close to \$100,000 decrease on each: Peppermint oil, \$302,787; camphor, \$107,868; toilet soap, \$593,967; toilet preparations, \$465,893.

MANCHURIA.

IMPORTS.—Consul General P. S. Heintzleman, at Mukden, reports the following imports into Manchuria in 1914: Perfumery, none, a loss of \$78,000 from the previous year; soap, \$222,366, a decrease of \$12,000; toilet requisites, \$19,360, a decrease of \$23,000.

NICARAGUA.

TRADE.—Consul H. D. Clum, at Corinto, reports imports of \$45,913 worth of perfumery and toilet articles in 1914, a decrease of about \$5,000 from the previous year. Of this the United States furnished \$12,702. Soap imports were \$105,744, a slight decrease, of which the United States sent \$16,121.

SPAIN.

OLIVES.—Consul Paul H. Foster, Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, October 21, says: Competent authorities give the increase in the present crop of olives over that of 1914 as 25 per cent. for the district of Jerez de la Frontera and as 50 per cent. for the entire district of Andalusia. The crop is needing rain and the next few weeks may produce an increase or decrease in the estimates mentioned as well as an effect on the quality of this year's crop.

Consul Percival Gasset, Malaga, October 19, reports: A plentiful yield of oil is expected this season in the Malaga district, as the fruit is reaching maturity under the most favorable conditions. The general opinion is that the quality will be satisfactory in every respect. Notwithstanding the expected large yield, high prices for olive

oil will prevail this year, as Spain will be looked to principally to supply the needs of the rest of the world, the crop of olives in Italy being small and neither Turkey nor Greece being in a position to produce much oil.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

SPICES.—The Governor of Grenada says: The cultivation of spices in Grenada is confined almost entirely to nutmegs, with their derivative mace. Mace has of late years commanded a relatively favorable price, and has had the effect of making nutmegs a profitable crop. Although the area devoted to the cultivation has not been extended, the output of the island has steadily increased during the last ten years, and has just doubled during the decade. This is due to the fact that the crop of a nutmeg tree tends to increase steadily with the age of the tree. The production last season was 1,372,940 pounds, while four years ago it was 909,280 pounds.

WALES.

TOILET PAPER.—Vice Consul Jenkins makes a long report on South Wales as a market for American manufacturers of toilet paper, paper towels, table cloths, etc. On account of the war there has been much difficulty in getting supplies in this line.

THE MARKET.

(Continued from page 270.)

sams copaiba, Peru and tolu, juniper berry and juniper wood oils, peppermint oil and gums benzoin, euphorbium and myrrh.

Beans.

Reports from the Mexican producing regions, intimating that the 1915-1916 yield of Mexican beans will be only half that for the previous season, in consequence of the recent cyclone and torrential rains, which wrought such serious damage among the maturing fruit on the vines in the Papantla and Gutierrez-Zamora districts, have stiffened still further the market for these goods. Curers in the producing regions are now buying such new crop green beans as are being offered at figures which will work out \$3.65 for the cured whole beans and \$3.25 for the finished cuts. Stocks of the old crop beans in Vera Cruz have been exhausted and supplies here have been greatly reduced of late, so that operators in the local market are taking very firm views of the situation, especially as extract makers continue to buy extensively. Bourbons are in only light supply here and in Paris, in consequence of heavy takings by Germans as well as by other Continental consumers, by way of Switzerland, and increasing purchasing by American consumers. Only relatively high quality Bourbon beans are now available here. Comparatively high prices were realized at the latest auction sale, held in London, on November 24, at which 1,800 tins were offered and 1,200 tins were sold. Madagascar and Mauritius Seychelles brought 7s. 9d. to 9s., while Madagascar goods commanded 8s. 3d. to 10s.; beans brought higher figures than hitherto, especially for foxy browns and splits, and Seychelle beans showed a steady tone, although generally of poor keeping quality. Fair long Mauritius beans, 8s. 9d. to 11s. 6d. and Bourbons, 8s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. Guadeloupe beans have continued to be held at fairly high figures, as spot offerings have been of unusually high quality and in only light supply, and even the "green label" Tahiti beans, available here, have been very sharply marked up, in sympathy with the recent rise in Mexican, Bourbon and Guadeloupe beans, and are now being strongly held at the new levels, in view of a growing scarcity.

Soap Rate Protest Is Defeated.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has rendered a decision to the effect that the present rates on soap from Kansas City to points in Oklahoma are not unreasonable and dismisses the complaint of the Peet Bros. Mfg. Co., soap manufacturers, who attacked the rates as being too high.

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